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Farmington
Resource Management Plan

JULY 1988

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT
FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA

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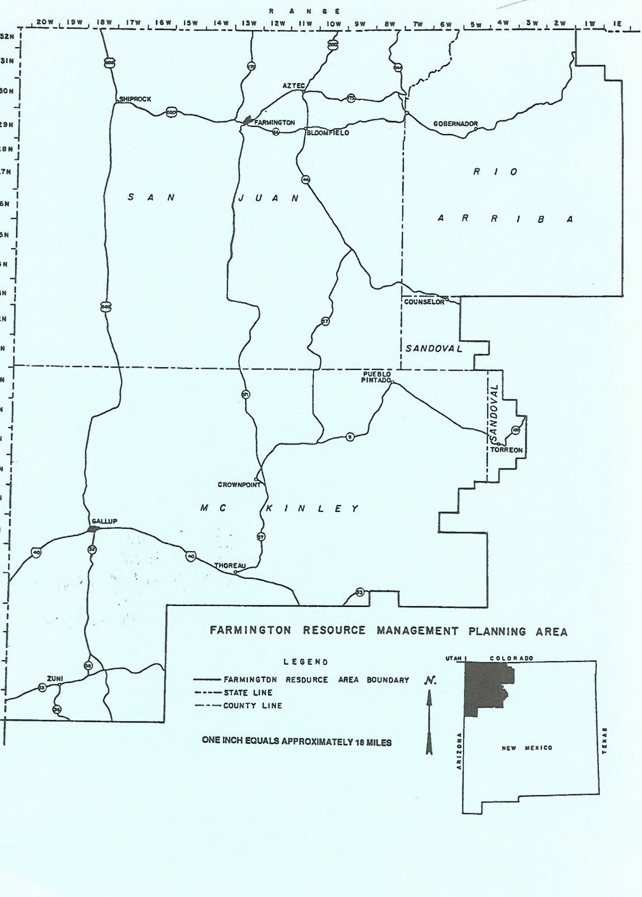

FARMINGTON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING AREA

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Farmington

Resource

Management Plan

July 1988

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Reader's Guide

Reader's Guide

The Farmington Resource Management Plan (RMP) represents the work of many Bureau employees and members of the public over the past four years. The intent is to provide general management direction for public lands in the Farmington Resource Area over the next 10-20 years and guide all land and resource actions to achieve plan decisions. The Record of Decision is available upon request at the Farmington office of the Bureau of Land Management.

Section 1, Introduction, provides background information on the planning area, the planning process, the planning issues, public involvement, and consistency with other plans.

Section 2, Management Program, describes the management philosophy for administering public lands in the Resource Area and identifies the planning decisions. Each resource program is then profiled through a written program objective, description of the program, program guidance, and land allocations, if applicable. Program decisions are identified under the Guidance heading including designations for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and off-road vehicles.

Section 3, Plan Implementation and Monitoring, describes the procedure through which the RMP will be implemented and monitored to track decision implementation.

Section 4, Plan Maintenance and Evaluation, describes how the RMP will be managed to extend its usefulness by updating the text with new information. Procedures are also identified for evaluating how effective plan implementation is in accomplishing plan decisions. Forms are included in this section to be used in facilitating the tracking process.

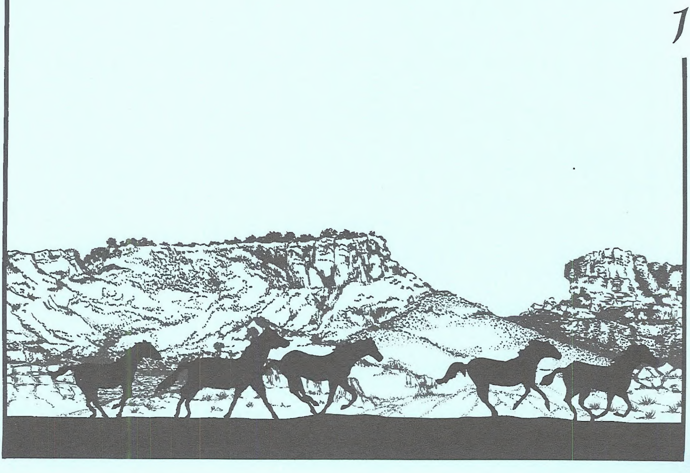
Section 5, Special Management Areas (SMAs), identifies existing designations and areas designated through planning. Each narrative provides a description of the SMA, primary management goals and management prescriptions as well as a corresponding location map. Some SMAs are not specifically shown due to the sensitive nature of resource values in the area.

Section 6, Land Ownership Adjustments and Easement Acquisitions, identifies state and private land acquisition priorities, public land parcels for disposal, withdrawal reviews, and easement acquisition needs.

An index is provided to simplify the text location of key RMP elements.

Section 1

Introduction



Section 1

Introduction

Background

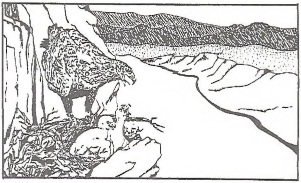
The Farmington Resource Management Plan (RMP) has been prepared to provide a comprehensive framework for managing the public lands and for allocating resources during the next 10 to 20 years using the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The RMP establishes areas for limited, restricted, or exclusive uses, levels of production, allowable resource uses, resource condition objectives, program constraints, and general management direction.

Management objectives and philosophies developed in this plan apply only to the public surface and/or mineral estate

This Resource Management Plan sets forth the land use decisions, terms and conditions for guiding and controlling future management actions on public lands in the Farmington Resource Area. All uses and activities in the Resource Area must conform with the decisions, terms and conditions as described herein. The Plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 for comprehensive land use planning for public lands. The management objectives and philosophies developed in this Plan will be applied only to the public surface and/or mineral estate. Section 3(3a) of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 also requires comprehensive land use planning prior to coal leasing.

In addition, court-ordered and statutory requirements were met as a result of two of the decisions in this document. The first is the statutory requirement that public lands be designated as "open," "limited," or "closed" to vehicle use. Second, this RMP lists decisions for livestock grazing on public lands as required by the court-ordered settlement of a 1973 lawsuit filed against the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) by the Natural Resources Defense Council. Plan amendments, if necessary, will keep the RMP current with resource management needs and policies.

Between 1979 and 1981, the Farmington Resource Area prepared land use plans, known as Management Framework Plans, for all public surface and minerals within its area of jurisdiction. Due to changing circumstances and conditions, including new legislation, changing policies and new land use conflicts and issues, a Resource Management Plan was initiated. Writing of the document itself began in 1985; however, a complex process of data gathering and other preparatory activities began in 1983. This process included resource inventory, public participation, interagency coordination, and preparation of a Management Situation Analysis (MSA). The MSA is on file in the Farmington



Resource Area office as is documentation of the public participation and interagency coordination. Consultation and coordination with agencies, organizations, and individuals occurred in a variety of ways throughout the planning process.

Location and Size

The planning area, located in northwestern New Mexico, encompasses approximately five million acres of mixed land ownership and includes all of San Juan County, most of McKinley County, western Rio Arriba County, and northwestern Sandoval County. Included within this area are approximately 1.5 million acres of public surface estate and approximately three million acres of subsurface minerals. The map on the inside front cover of this document illustrates the planning area and shows its location within New Mexico. The population of the area is centered around the Farmington-Aztec-Bloomfield-Shiprock area to the north, and the Gallup-Crownpoint area to the south.

The distribution of the public lands has an important influence on land management options. The public lands are fairly well consolidated in northeastern San Juan County, while scattered or "checkerboard" ownership patterns predominate over much of the remaining planning area.

The Planning Process

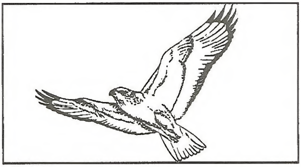
The BLM resource management planning process consists of nine basic steps. This process requires an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists. The steps described in the planning regulations and followed in preparing this RMP are summarized below and graphically displayed in Figure 1-1.

➥*Step 1. Identification of Issues*

The first step in the planning process is intended to identify resource management problems, conflicts or opportunities that can be resolved through the planning process. These problems or conflicts (issues) are identified by the BLM and other agency personnel as well as members of the public. Seven issues were identified and considered in this document and are discussed in the RMP.

➥*Step 2. Development of Planning Criteria*

During this step preliminary decisions are made regarding the kinds of information needed to clarify the issues, the kinds of alternatives to be developed, and the factors to be considered in evaluating alternatives and selecting a preferred Resource Management Plan. As each issue was identified, a list of planning criteria was developed to help guide the resolution of that issue.



➥*Step 3. Inventory Data & Information Collection*

This step involves the collection of various kinds of environmental, social, economic, resource and institutional data needed for completion of the process. This step can include detailed field studies, literature searches or consultation with appropriate professionals. In most cases, this process is limited to inventories needed to address the issues.

➥*Step 4. Management Situation Analysis*

This step calls for deliberate assessment of the current situation. It includes a description of current BLM management guidance, a discussion of existing problems and opportunities for solving them, and a consolidation of existing data needed to analyze and resolve the identified issues. The end result of this step is the development of an unpublished companion document known as the Management Situation Analysis (MSA). Copies of the Farmington MSA are available for review in the Farmington Resource Area office.

STEPS IN THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

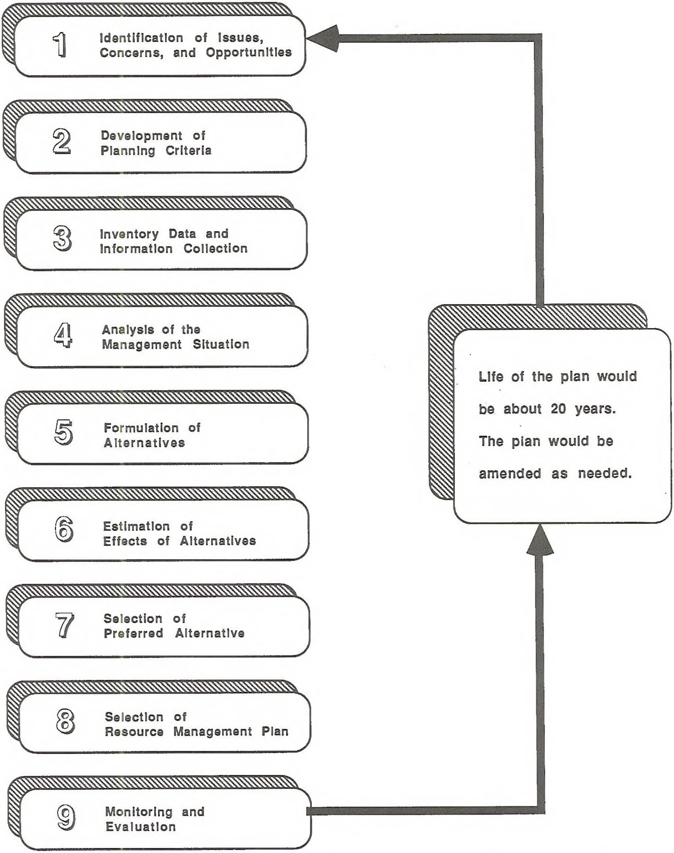

1 Identification of Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities
2 Development of Planning Criteria
3 Inventory Data and Information Collection
4 Analysis of the Management Situation
5 Formulation of Alternatives
6 Estimation of Effects of Alternatives
7 Selection of Preferred Alternative
8 Selection of Resource Management Plan
9 Monitoring and Evaluation
Life of the plan would be about 20 years. The plan would be amended as needed.

Figure 1-1

➥ *Step 5. Formulation of Alternatives*

During this step several complete, reasonable resource management alternatives are prepared, including one for no action and others that strive to resolve the issues while placing emphasis either on environmental protection or resource production.

➥ *Step 6. Estimation of Effects of Alternatives*

The physical, biological, economic, and social effects of implementing each alternative are estimated in order to allow for a comparative evaluation of impacts.

➥ *Step 7. Selection of Preferred Alternative*

Based on the information generated during Step 6, the District Manager identifies a preferred alternative. The Draft RMP/EIS document is then prepared and distributed for public review.

➥ *Step 8. Selection of the RMP*

Based on the results of public review and comment, the District Manager selects a proposed Resource Management Plan and publishes it along with a Final EIS. A final decision is made after a 60-day Governor's Consistency Review and a 30-day public protest period on the Final EIS.

➥ *Step 9. Monitoring and Evaluation*

This step involves the collection and analysis of long-term resource condition and trend data to determine the effectiveness of the Plan in resolving the identified issues, and to ensure that implementation of the Plan is achieving the desired results. Monitoring continues from the time the RMP is adopted until changing conditions require a revision of the whole plan or any portion of it.

Planning Issues

The BLM planning regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1600) equate land use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict, or problem regarding the use or management of public lands and resources. Not all problems can be resolved through land use planning — some may require changes in policy, budget, or law. Issue-driven planning, which is the approach used in RMPs, means that only those aspects of current management believed to be at issue are examined through the process of formulating and evaluating alternatives. The issue-oriented approach eliminates needless data gathering and analysis by focusing on existing conflicts and controversies.

The seven issues addressed in this RMP/EIS were identified based on the judgment of the RMP interdisciplinary team of resource specialists, interagency consultation, state government input, review by BLM managers, and through extensive discussions and public meetings with individuals, industry representatives, and special interest groups.

The following seven planning issues were identified for resolution in the RMP.

➥ *Issue #1: Land Ownership Adjustments*

On which lands should ownership be adjusted (exchanged, disposed, and/or acquired) to facilitate more efficient management?

Small, scattered, and isolated tracts of public land which are especially difficult to manage should be exchanged or disposed of to improve management efficiency. Also, certain lands not currently in public ownership have been identified as important to effective management and therefore have been targeted for acquisition. The basic concept of land ownership adjustments is to consolidate administrative boundaries to create a more efficient and economical land ownership pattern.

➥ *Issue #2: Home Use Fuel Sources*

Which public lands should be designated for sale of fuel resources and what seasonal limitations should be placed on collection?

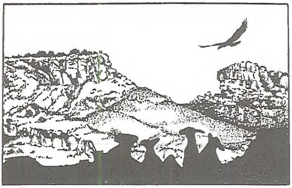
Where are public lands where fuelwood cutting can be used as a tool to reduce resource conflicts and/or enhance resource management?

Should federal coal outcrops on public lands be made available under license for home heating and cooking?

Demand for fuelwood, and to a much lesser extent, coal for home heating has increased dramatically during the past decade. At present the demand for fuelwood is at the estimated maximum that can be supported on a sustained yield basis. Increased regulation of fuelwood cutting is needed to prevent conflict with other program activities or damage to other natural resources while ensuring that the Resource Area's limited woodland resources are not over-harvested.

➥ *Issue #3: Special Management Areas*

What areas and resource values should be identified for special management attention?



How should such areas and resource values be managed?

The Resource Area contains certain areas where special management could protect important natural, cultural, recreational, paleontological, scenic, mineral, botanical, wildlife, watershed, and wilderness values. Special management could be achieved through identification of a variety of designations. Past planning decisions concerning special management designations were carried forward unless additional information required further analysis.

➥ *Issue #4: Coal Leasing Suitability Assessment*

After reapplication of the four land use planning screens for coal, which tracts already identified under round one of the coal program should be carried forward for further consideration for coal leasing?

Are there any new areas which should be considered acceptable for further consideration for coal leasing?

Portions of the Resource Area are potentially valuable for the development of coal. The demand to develop this resource fluctuates almost annually due to changing demands for electric power, trends in alternate fuel costs, and availability. Over 75,000 acres of BLM-administered subsurface are under Preference Right Lease Applications. In addition, 663,941 acres have been considered for competitive leasing. The four coal screens (coal development potential, unsuitability criteria, multiple use, and surface owner consultation), which serve to limit the areas under consideration, were applied to the areas being considered for competitive leasing during preparation of a coal leasing EIS in the early 1980s (San Juan River Regional Final Coal EIS, USDI, BLM 1984). The screens were re-applied during this planning effort with particular emphasis on recent coal data acquisition and new, specific multiple use screens.

➥ *Issue #5: Transportation*

What public lands should be designated as "open," "limited," or "closed" to vehicle use?

What transportation routes should be constructed, maintained, restricted from public use, or closed and rehabilitated?

What special use areas should be designated for off-the-road vehicle (ORV) use or off-highway vehicle (OHV) use to meet specific user group and general public demand?

What OHV/ORV designations would result in minimum conflict between people and resources and in what areas?

This issue includes off-road vehicle designations and public access needs. It is BLM policy to designate all public lands in its jurisdiction as "open," "limited," or "closed" to motor vehicle use. The BLM will also address public access needs.

Public lands currently or historically used for organized ORV events were designated "open" or "limited" for intensive ORV use if there were no significant resource protection needs, user conflicts, or public safety concerns.

➥ *Issue #6: Vegetative Uses*

What are the correct levels of vegetative use for livestock, wildlife, and watershed production outside of the area covered by the San Juan Grazing Management EIS?

The BLM is obligated to satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act requirements in the selection of rangeland management practices. The Farmington Resource Area has satisfied this obligation for the northern portion of the Resource Area under the San Juan Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement. Compliance needed to be achieved for the southern portion of the Resource Area. Approximately 468,000 acres of public lands in the Resource Area not considered in prior grazing EIS's were inventoried for ecological condition. As a result of the analysis of the inventory data, these public acres were placed in one of three selective management categories. The principal consideration for this issue was to determine changes in livestock grazing use, if any, needed to reduce conflicts between livestock grazing and other uses of the public lands.

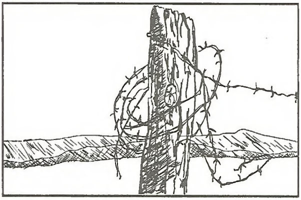
➥ *Issue #7: Right-of-Way Corridors and Windows*

Which public lands in the Resource Area should be designated as utility corridors or windows?

Where should rights-of-way be restricted or prohibited?

What land-use restrictions should be placed on the public lands within the identified corridors or windows?

The San Juan Basin oil and gas field, as well as three coal-fired electrical generating stations, are located within the boundaries of the Resource Area. Consequently, there was a need to ensure that the development of linear rights-of-way minimizes adverse impacts on other public resources.



Changing the Plan

The Plan may be changed, if necessary, through amendment. Monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, and new or revised policies will be evaluated to determine if there is a need for an amendment. Any change in circumstances or conditions which affect the scope, terms, or conditions of the Plan may warrant an amendment. In all cases, a proposed action that does not conform to the Plan and warrants further consideration before a Plan revision is scheduled would require an amendment. Generally, an amendment is site specific or involves only one or two planning issues.

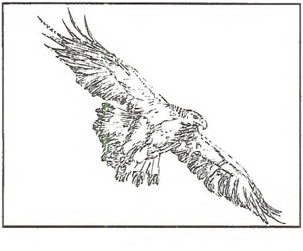
A Plan revision, when necessary, involves the preparation of a new Resource Management Plan for the entire Resource Area.

Public Involvement and Intergovernmental/Interagency Coordination

Public participation and consultation in the Farmington RMP was encouraged and sought throughout the development of the Plan. During the planning process, formal and informal efforts were made to involve other federal agencies, state and local governments, as well as the general public, public land users and interested persons through meetings, field trips, telephone calls or letters. All applicable public participation is documented and analyzed in the planning process and kept on file. Several points of public involvement are mandated and were complied with.

This Plan was officially initiated through a public notice in the Federal Register on May 16, 1985.

The planning process was officially initiated through a public notice in the Federal Register on May 16, 1985, announcing the formal start of the planning process. This notice invited the general public as well as other federal, state and local government agencies to identify major planning issues to submit other comments or concerns regarding the planning effort to the BLM. A second notice, requesting coal and other resource information, was published in the Federal Register on May 23, 1985.



On May 21, 1985, 1500 letters were mailed detailing the time and place for public meetings and the intent to develop the Farmington Resource Management Plan. The purpose of this mailing was to identify major issues in the Farmington Resource Area and invite the public to five public meetings. The letter requested public participation. Meeting notices were also in local newspapers and announced on several radio stations. The public meetings were held in mid-1985 to develop issues and planning criteria. The meetings were conducted with the aid of a Navajo interpreter.

Responses received from the meeting attendees and those returned by mail helped solidify the RMP issues and focus the planning analysis on the unresolved land use allocation questions.

Newsletters outlining the planning process, along with response forms for input on RMP issues, were mailed to a list of over 1,000 names in September 1985. A preliminary list of issues, together with planning criteria, was examined in the newsletter. A 40-day response period was set for interested persons to comment on the proposed planning issues and criteria.

After the final issues were identified, they were incorporated in a second newsletter and 1,100 copies were mailed in April 1986 to an updated list of other agencies, businesses, organizations, grazing allottees, and individuals interested in management of the public lands in the Resource Area. Several changes were made as a result of public response to the first newsletter.

In August 1986 over 1,000 flyers were mailed to all addresses on the RMP mailing list with instructions to return the flyer if the party wished to remain on the mailing list and receive the Draft RMP/EIS.

As a result of the response to the flyer, the number of copies of the Draft RMP/EIS mailed out was reduced to 650; however, an additional 300 copies have been handed out over the counter to interested parties since the mailing date of Feb. 26, 1987.

The 90-day comment period for the Draft RMP began March 3 and ended June 3, 1987. A notice of availability and public hearing dates were published in the Federal Register on March 2, 1987. Public hearings were held in Grants, Crownpoint, Farmington and Cuba to provide an opportunity for the public to present oral comments. The public was notified about the hearings in the Federal Register, in local newspapers, on radio and television.

The four public hearings were held in May 1987. The hearings, summarized below, were conducted with a Navajo interpreter. The table also depicts the number attending and the number who testified.

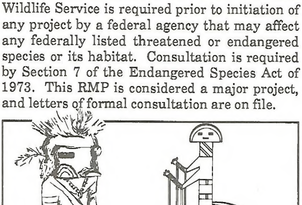
PUBLIC HEARING SUMMARY

Location	Date	No. Attend	No. Testify
Grants	May 4	6	0
Crownpoint	May 5	83	23
Farmington	May 6	33	5
Cuba	May 7	16	5

A total of 40 written comment letters were received during the 90-day comment period. Responses to written comments as well as those made at public hearings were published in the Proposed RMP/Final EIS document.

Informal coordination with the public has taken place throughout the planning process through personal contacts, phone calls, and letters.

Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required prior to initiation of any project by a federal agency that may affect any federally listed threatened or endangered species or its habitat. Consultation is required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. This RMP is considered a major project, and letters of formal consultation are on file.



The N.M. Department of Game and Fish and N.M. Natural Resources Department were contacted concerning state listed threatened or endangered wildlife and plant species. This plan is consistent with legislation protecting state listed species. Coordination and consultation with the state will be continued during implementation of the Plan.

The BLM cultural resource management program operates in accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 800, which provides specific procedures for consultation between the BLM and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) NMSO-168 between the SHPO, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the BLM New Mexico State Office became effective Oct. 19, 1982. This MOA incorporates procedures for exchanging information with the SHPO concerning cultural resources on public and private lands. It defines activities requiring consultation and establishes reporting standards. Similarly, the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the protection of cultural resources under the federal coal management program establishes procedures and focuses on measures to protect the types of sites usually found on federal land. The SHPO has been consulted during the development of the Plan.

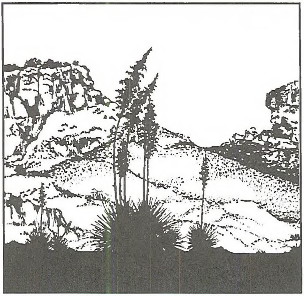
Four public hearings were held in May 1987.

In compliance with Section 8 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, all permittees and lessees in the vegetative uses issue area were contacted by letter and informed of the selective management category assigned to the allotment and the implications of this designation. Consultation meetings with allottees were scheduled at their request.

Preplanning efforts for the Farmington RMP included correspondence, informal consultations, and meetings with livestock grazing permittees to establish range inventory procedures and to initiate selective management categorization. The April 1986 newsletter explained allotment categorization.

The notice of availability of the Final EIS and the Proposed RMP was published in the Federal Register on Sept. 18, 1987. The document was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on Sept. 16, 1987. The Federal Register notice announced a 30-day protest period ending on Oct. 26, 1987. The document was distributed to participating departments of federal, state, county, city and tribal governments and special interest groups.

The Bureau received two protests to the Proposed RMP/Final EIS and four letters supporting those protests. One protest was denied and the other considered. The protest raised concerns about proposed decisions on the land ownership adjustment issue in the Gallup, New Mexico, vicinity. Protest to the Director resulted in scheduling two additional public meetings and a public hearing in Gallup on April 8 and 9, 1988. A 30-day written comment period from March 17 through April 18, 1988, was provided to solicit additional public input on resolving the land ownership adjustment issue. Refer to the Record of Decision on the Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (July 1988) to review comments received and responses to those comments. The protests were resolved without modification to proposed decisions and the Proposed RMP was adopted.



➥ *Continuing Public Participation*

The Farmington Resource Area intends to prepare an RMP summary update each year. The purpose of this summary is to inform the public of the progress made in implementing the RMP. The summary will also describe activity plans to be prepared during the following year so interested members of the public can request copies and comment.

The Bureau of Land Management hopes this venture will enable the public to be involved in the specific land management actions resulting from implementation of this RMP.

➥ *Consistency With Other Plans*

The BLM's planning regulations require that Resource Management Plans be "consistent with officially approved or adopted resource related plans, and the policies and procedures contained therein, of other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes, so long as the guidance and resource management plans are also consistent with the purposes, policies and programs of federal laws and regulations applicable to public lands . . ." (43 CFR 1610.3-20). In order to ensure such consistency, plans were solicited from federal, state, and local agencies and groups as well as Tribal governments.

There are no identified inconsistencies between this Resource Management Plan and officially approved and adopted resource related plans of other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Indian tribes.

Management Program

Section 2

Section 2

Management Program

The outcome of the resource management planning process resulted in decisions and guidance to resolve the seven planning issues. Resolution of the Land Ownership Adjustment issue, more than any other issue, sets the stage for resolving other issues as well as directing the future land management philosophy for public lands in the Resource Area. Establishing zones for public land exchange, retention and acquisition effectively displays where Bureau funding, program efforts and management attention will be focused (see Map 2-1). All resource disciplines will adjust their program emphasis to meet the administrative intent of each zone as identified under the heading, Management Philosophy. Three levels of decisions are incorporated into this plan under the heading, Plan Decisions.

Management Philosophy

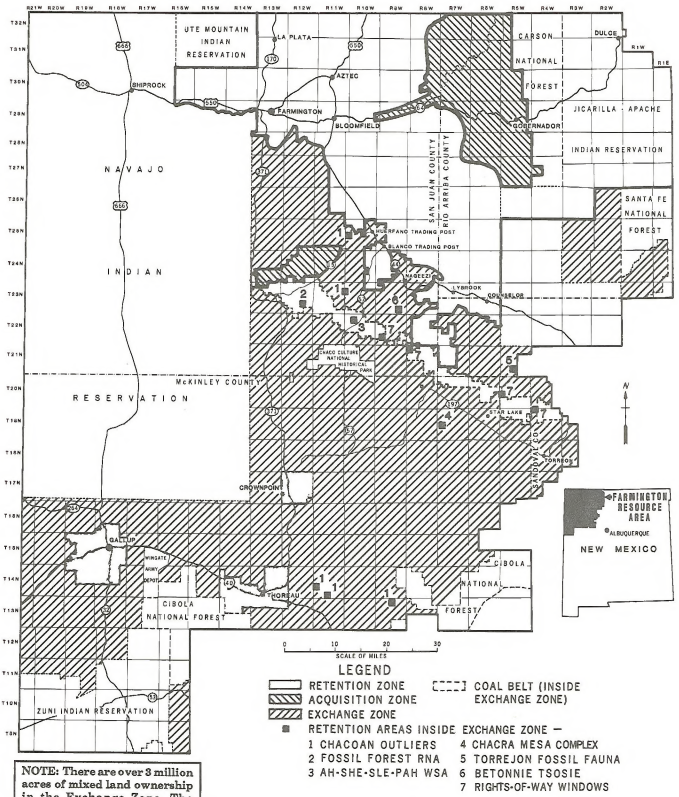
The intent of the Exchange Zone is for the Bureau to place priority on exchanging public lands out of BLM-administration excepting Special Management Areas. Future special management area designations are discouraged in this zone where a representative sample is already protected because they create hard-to-manage and isolated islands. Ownership adjustments will probably create split-estate in the short-term but will be carried out in the long-term interests of consolidating public lands in the acquisition zones. Emphasis will be placed on divesting Bureau holdings and interests.

The intent of the Retention Zone is for the Bureau to retain public lands over the long-term. Ownership adjustments may be considered within this zone for consolidation purposes; however, the net public land acreage should not change drastically. Land development and improvement projects will be thoroughly analyzed and modified in order to restrict the amount of new surface disturbance allowed, reduce resource conflicts, and aid in the management of other resources. Processing all proposals will be subject to NEPA prior to approval. Identification of cumulative effects and analysis of resources affected will be performed in consultation with the proposing party. Impacts will be mitigated to the greatest extent possible by modification of location, construction method, and any other implementation procedure necessary. The Bureau will focus intensive efforts in this zone to increase field presence and to provide the public land resources a level of attention beyond normal operations.

The intent of the Acquisition Zones (Wildlife/Range/Recreation Zone east of Navajo Dam, Wilderness Zone, SMAs) is for the Bureau to actively pursue acquisition of non-BLM inholdings for the purpose of consolidating public lands. The resource values to be managed in this zone are of such critical value that the Bureau will give its highest attention to this zone. All proposed actions, including Bureau sponsored ones, will be reviewed in depth for their individual and cumulative effects. Strict adherence to resource program goals, management prescriptions, and other applicable resource requirements will be given first priority when analyzing proposed land development and improvement projects.

In essence, this land management philosophy led to resolving the seven planning issues. These resolutions are listed below as plan decisions which the Bureau will seek to accomplish. The decisions will be the focus of future evaluations on RMP implementation in order to measure the level of accomplishment and effectiveness in resolving the planning issues.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



NOTE: There are over 3 million acres of mixed land ownership in the Exchange Zone. The Bureau administers about 325,000 (just over 10%) of these scattered and isolated parcels of public land identified for exchange. Special Management Areas are excluded.

MAP 2-1
LAND OWNERSHIP ADJUSTMENTS

Plan Decisions

Issue #1 – Land Ownership Adjustments

Actively pursue consolidated land ownership patterns by acquiring non-BLM lands in acquisition zones including special management areas; exchanging public lands out of BLM administration in the exchange zone; and disposing of land parcels specifically listed in Section 6.

Issue #2 – Home Use Fuel Sources

Allow greenwood cutting in order to salvage trees scheduled for clearing in areas proposed for surface mining and land improvement projects. Allow collection of dead-and-down fuelwood Resource Area-wide except in Special Management Areas prohibiting this activity. Examine domestic-use license applications on a case-by-case basis.

Issue #3 – Special Management Areas

Strive to achieve the land allocation management goal stated for each SMA and the management objectives identified in future activity plans. Implement the management prescriptions listed for each SMA in Section 5. Assess future proposals for SMA designation based on existing representation in the SMA spectrum and the need for intensive management attention above that afforded by normal operations. Complete ACEC implementation plans by FY 90.

Issue #4 – Coal Leasing Suitability Assessment

Carry forward 18 competitive coal tracts for further consideration for leasing as follows: Bisti #1 (in part), Bisti #2, Bisti #4 (in part), Bisti #6/8, Catalpa Canyon, Chico Wash South (in part), Crownpoint East (in part), Divide, Gallo Wash #1, Kimbeto #2, La Plata #1, La Plata #3, Lee Ranch East, Lee Ranch Middle (in part), Lee Ranch West, Star Lake East #1, Star Lake West #2, Sundance.

Issue #5 – Transportation

Complete ORV designation implementation plans according to BLM Manual 8341 by FY 90 and begin monitoring. Acquire easements as needed and as identified in Section 6.

Issue #6 – Vegetative Uses

Set the correct levels of vegetative use based on a five-year monitoring plan. Re-examine the Grazing Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM, BIA and Navajo Tribe to expand the agreement for allotments in the exchange zone and cancel the agreement for allotments in the retention and acquisition zones, and in allotments wholly or partially within designated wilderness.

Issue #7 – Rights-of-Way Corridors and Windows

Examine applications for right-of-way corridors on a case-by-case basis.

A second set of decisions are incorporated as guidance for each resource program to define the relevant program specific policies. The third level of decisions are identified as land allocations for each applicable resource program for geographically based designations.

Resource Programs

This section is arranged by resource program. Each program contains discussion on objectives, descriptions, guidance and applicable land allocations. The program objective describes the mission and direction for program management. The program description identifies the existing resources and major programs currently operating within the Resource Area. The program guidance portion identifies the major laws, regulations and policies directing resource management. The ORV designations and ACEC designations that each resource program is responsible for during plan implementation are also listed. Land allocation decisions are listed for each program requiring land allocations as part of issue resolution.

The management prescriptions, listed for each Special Management Area discussed in Section 5, make up the action steps to be taken which have been identified at this stage of planning.

Lands

Objective

The objective of the lands program is to facilitate the acquisition, exchange, or disposal of public lands in order to provide the most efficient management of public resources. In addition, the program is responsible for granting rights-of-way across public lands and acquiring easements.

Description

The Farmington Resource Area administers 1,508,450 acres of public surface estate. These lands are fairly well consolidated in San Juan County, the western part of Rio Arriba County, and northwestern Sandoval County. In McKinley County and in the Lindrith area of Rio Arriba County, the public lands are scattered and intermingled with a variety of other ownerships.

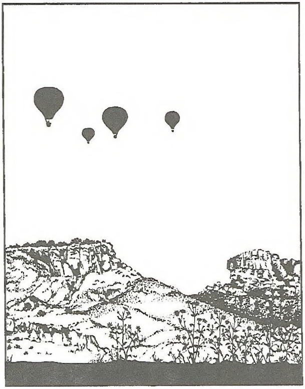
There are a number of small consolidated parcels of state lands in the coal-rich central region of the Resource Area. Throughout the rest of the Resource Area, state lands consist of isolated sections and smaller tracts. Private ownership is concentrated in the Lindrith area and along the San Juan, La Plata, and Animas River valleys. The largest blocks of private lands in the southern portion of the Resource Area lie in the eastern one-third of McKinley County. Other concentrations occur around the city of Gallup and in south-central McKinley County in the Thoreau area along Interstate Highway 40.

Four Indian reservations (Navajo, Zuni, Jicarilla, and Ute Mountain) border the Resource Area. In addition, much of the southern portion of the Resource Area consists of a variety of off-reservation Navajo lands administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The majority of these lands are individual Indian allotments, tribal trust lands, and lands withdrawn for Indian use by Executive Order 1483 and Public Land Order 2198.

The close proximity of public lands to population centers creates an active lands program for the Resource Area. There is a large demand for rights-of-way with priority on access, utility and telephone lines, and communication sites. There have also been a number of Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) leases and patents issued. The most common requests in this category have been for schools, churches, sanitary landfills, and recreation areas. This type of case work, plus an increasing request for land sales, will continue to grow as more land around the communities is developed.

Energy-related rights-of-way have historically been the major workload of the Farmington Resource Area's lands program. The demand for high voltage transmission line rights-of-way has increased because of increased coal mining and the associated production of electrical power.

Paralleling the development of these industries, de facto right-of-way corridors have been established by the placement of numerous transmission lines in the same areas as a result of various constraints. These constraints include topographic features, land status, and mineral conflicts.



Guidance

➡ Land Ownership Adjustments

Retention Zones

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Public Law 94-579 Oct. 21, 1976) states that public lands should be retained in federal ownership unless adjustment is in the public interest. Therefore, public surface will remain under BLM administration if resources of national, state, or regional significance are found on them, and the possible adverse effects of the adjustment action cannot be mitigated at reasonable cost. Examples of such resources are: habitat for threatened or endangered species, riparian areas, wetlands, and important cultural resources.

Exchange Zones

Any lands designated for land ownership adjustment must be so identified through the Bureau's land use planning process. Additionally, all lands identified for sale in this RMP must meet the criteria established in Sections 203 and 209 of FLPMA. Use authorizations such as Recreation and Public Purposes leases will be considered for approval as they are received.

> ***The federal government will generally retain all mineral rights.***

The federal government will generally retain all mineral rights and reservations for ditches and canals. Rights-of-way or easements, if necessary when conducting exchanges or other types of disposal actions, will be retained.

Existing authorized permits, leases, rights-of-way, and licenses will be identified as valid existing rights. All exchanges or disposals of public land will be subject to valid existing rights. Holders of valid permits or cooperative agreements covered by Section 4 of the Taylor Grazing Act will be reimbursed, by the new land owner, for financial investments they have made in rangeland improvements on public lands if the BLM exchanges or disposes of the land.

The following major land transfer actions are listed in their order of preference:

1. State exchanges
2. Private exchanges
3. Recreation & Public Purpose patents
4. Withdrawals to other federal agencies
5. Public sales
6. Other methods of adjustment

Acquisition Zones

Management is improved by consolidating public lands in contiguous land ownership patterns. Acquisitions to consolidate land ownership, public use areas, wildlife habitat, watersheds, land treatment areas, grazing administration, cultural values, and other resource management needs would have priority.

➡ Public Land Exchanges/Sales

All exchange proposals are prepared in conformance with FLPMA and National Environmental Policy Act requirements, including extensive public review.

On Oct. 3, 1984, the Bureau of Land Management New Mexico State Director and the Commissioner of Public Lands of the State of New Mexico signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a comprehensive, long-term statewide land exchange program between the BLM and the state of New Mexico (USDI, BLM 1984a). The objectives of this program are to improve the land management potential of both state and federal lands; eliminate unnecessary federal and state conflicts generated by existing ownership patterns; facilitate the management of state and BLM lands by substantially realigning the scattered state and BLM sections and creating solid block or consolidated land ownership; and develop procedures that are most expeditious and cost effective.

Public Law 96-550, which expanded the boundary of Chaco Culture National Historical Park, requires the Secretary of the Interior to designate a pool of federal property at least three times the private acreage included in the new park boundary. This pool of land is to be used to complete land exchanges for private inholdings within the park. Similarly, Public Law 98-603 requires the BLM to exchange public lands or interest for 2,520 acres of state inholdings and addresses the acquisition of 1,652 acres of Indian allotment inholdings within the De-na-zin Wilderness. Consequently, the lands designated for land ownership adjustment can be used to accomplish these exchanges.

Sales of public lands identified as suitable for adjustment in an approved land use plan are administered on a case-by-case basis. All sale actions are examined through the NEPA process and are subject to public participation and review. Exchange or sale of any land must meet the adjustment criteria established for these types of actions in FLPMA.

Public Land Withdrawals

In an effort to keep as much of the public land open to the widest variety of uses, the BLM reviews existing withdrawals of public lands on a periodic basis. This review ensures that the reasons for the withdrawals are still valid and that only the acreage needed is retained in withdrawn status. Withdrawal reviews will be completed by 1991. Upon revocation or modification of a withdrawal, all or part of the withdrawn land could be restored to multiple use management. Withdrawal reviews are itemized in Section 6.

BLM policy is to minimize the amount of public land withdrawn, particularly from mining and mineral leasing, and where applicable, to replace existing withdrawals with rights-of-way, leases, permits, or cooperative agreements. Withdrawal applications will be reviewed to determine if formal withdrawal is needed.

Recreation And Public Purposes

A number of inquiries are received annually concerning the leasing of public lands under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act. Under the Act, the BLM has the authority to lease or patent public lands to governmental or non-profit entities for public parks, building sites, correction centers, or other public purposes. Applications are processed under the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and are subject to public review.

Rights-Of-Way

The FRA grants rights-of-way, leases, and permits to qualified individuals, businesses, and governmental entities for the use of the public lands. Protection of natural and cultural resources is considered in the granting process. Rights-of-way are also issued to promote the maximum utilization of existing rights-of-way, including joint use whenever possible. All right-of-way actions are coordinated, to the fullest extent possible, with federal, state and local government agencies, adjacent landowners, and interested individuals and groups. All right-of-way applications are analyzed on a case-by-case basis. Activity plans for existing communication sites, such as those south of Aztec, Blanco, and Lybrook, will be completed.

Exclusion Areas

Listed below are the SMAs within which resource values would be significantly impacted by the construction of new rights-of-way. For this reason, future rights-of-way construction is prohibited in these areas.

Chacra Mesa ACEC
Carracas Mesa SMA
Thomas Canyon SMA
Negro Canyon SMA
Bisti Wilderness
De-na-zin Wilderness
Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area
Navajo Refugee Sites
Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas
East Side Rincon Site
Holmes Group
Farmer's Arroyo Site
Beechatuda Tongue SMA

The remaining SMAs contain management prescriptions that require special stipulations for informed placements before an application can be granted. The remainder of the Resource Area would be available for rights-of-way on a case-by-case basis.

Navajo Occupancy Resolution Program

The Navajo Occupancy Resolution Program has been initiated by the Resource Area to deal with lands problems in the southern portion of the Resource Area. Its first objective is to develop a land tenure program which will determine dispositions of those homesites remaining after completion of the Navajo exchange (Public Land Order 5721) while preventing future unauthorized occupancies. Approximately 500 homesites have been legalized since 1980. The second objective is to complete a plan which would provide guidance for the consolidation of both public and Navajo lands. This process would require completion of the review of existing withdrawals and identification of any new withdrawals and legislation necessary to complete land transfers needed for consolidation. Implementation of additional exchanges with the Navajos will resolve about another 130 unauthorized occupancies.

Withdrawals to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for the purpose of benefitting Indian groups will only be used for administrative sites and for segregating the land from operations under the mining laws in support of land exchange or sale proposals. They will not be used for transferring management responsibility.

Close coordination with the Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Interior will continue through the Tri-Party Cooperative Agreement (September 1987).

➡ *Access*

The Farmington Resource Area has not had an active easement acquisition program. This is largely due to the numerous roads located throughout the Resource Area that have historically been open to the public. For the most part this network of roads (estimated at over 10,000 miles) was generated by oil and gas development in the San Juan Basin. Normally only one or two easements are acquired each year. As required by Bureau policy, these easements generally provide legal access to BLM-initiated range improvement projects and recreation areas. Refer to Section 6 for a list of easement acquisition needs.

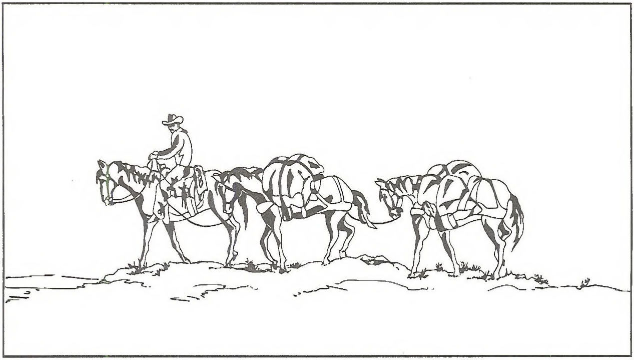
An identified need is the development of a transportation plan which would incorporate these access requirements.

➡ *Implement ORV Designations*

Open — Rights-of-way Windows

Land Allocations

Right-of-Way Windows Special Management Area (Section 5) — Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.



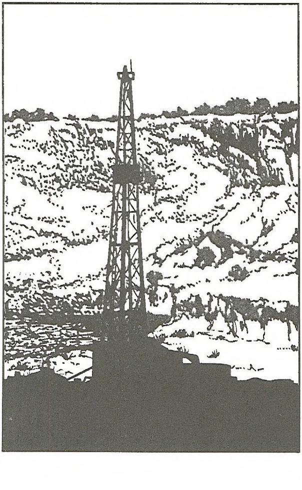
Minerals

Objective

The objective of the minerals program is to provide for the public use of leasable, locatable, and saleable minerals consistent with the laws that govern these activities and to minimize environmental damage.

Description

There are five mineral activities within the Farmington Resource Area that require continuous management. These consist of a large oil and gas program; a coal program; sales of common variety materials (i.e. sand and gravel, fill, red dog, etc.); locatable minerals; and inspection and enforcement responsibilities for all minerals on Indian lands. These programs will remain a continuing high priority responsibility for the Resource Area.



➥ Oil And Gas

The Farmington Resource Area administers federal and Indian oil and gas leases in San Juan, Rio Arriba, and McKinley Counties in New Mexico, as well as leases in Utah and Arizona which are within the Navajo Reservation.

Almost 20,000 oil and gas wells are administered by the Resource Area. The Resource Area is responsible for processing Application for Permit to Drill forms (APDs); pre-drill inspection of proposed drill sites; cultural and threatened or endangered species clearances; compliance inspection and enforcement for lease terms and conditions, safety, production verification and site maintenance; and abandonment inspections of drilling locations. Drilling proposals are reviewed for spacing and unit or communitization recommendations. Records are maintained for all leases for which the Resource Area has responsibility. They are continually updated to show status (active, inactive, producing, nonproducing, etc.), changes in operators, assignments of lease rights and other actions.

Oil and gas production comes from 99 designated oil pools, 92 designated gas pools, seven associated pools, and a number of undesignated (wildcat) wells.

Known Geologic Structure determinations and establishment of units and communitization agreements within the Resource Area are done by the District Office.

➥ Coal

The Resource Area contains more than 170 billion tons (7.5 billion tons are potentially strippable) of Cretaceous coals.

There are presently 21 coal leases in the Resource Area which are administered by BLM. Three are Indian leases on the Navajo Reservation, and the rest are on federal or split estate surface. Five surface mines (San Juan, Navajo, McKinley, Burnham, La Plata) are located on these leases. Cumulative production from all mines will continue to grow to more than 20 million tons per year.

The Resource Area is responsible for inspection and enforcement on all coal leases to ensure compliance with lease terms, and conditions and stipulations on exploration. In addition to surface protection, inspections are intended to ensure maximum economic recovery and conformance of the operation with an approved mining or exploration plan. Finally, the Resource Area is responsible for product verification, i.e. independently auditing mine production reports to ensure fair royalty reporting to the federal government and the Navajo Tribe.

In addition, there are currently 26 Preference Right Lease Applications (PRLAs) in the area. These PRLAs will eventually be processed and the applications approved or denied according to criteria established by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended. If approved, the areas may be leased, except in designated wilderness.

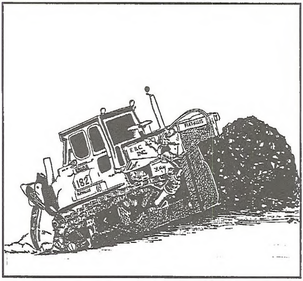
Navajo allottees in the area have historically used coal from surface exposures as fuel for cooking and heating during the winter. There are now two domestic-use mining licenses in the area and more are pending.

➥ *Saleable Minerals*

Saleable minerals include such common variety materials as sand and gravel, rock and stone, and fill material. At present, there are 28 active sand and gravel or fill contracts, and two scoria contracts. Five more pits are pending. Usually, free use permits account for about 90 percent of materials production in any given year. This level of use will probably continue or increase in the future. The resolution of several outstanding trespass cases may result in issuance of more contracts in the future.

➥ *Locatable Minerals*

The primary locatable mineral in the Resource Area is uranium, which is found in the southern portion of the area (Grants uranium region) around Ambrosia Lake and Church Rock in the Jurassic Morrison Formation and associated rocks. A few claims have been staked in the northern part of the Resource Area for gold and sand and gravel (pre-1955 claims) but these claims have little, if any, impact on this program. The current workload from this program is small, although some validity examinations may be needed from time to time for Bureau actions such as surface conveyance in sales or exchanges. Although the uranium industry is depressed, companies continue to file annual assessment work and maintain mining claims in good standing.

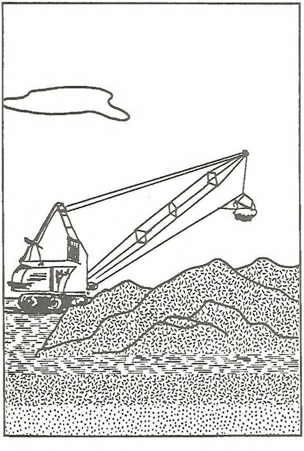


Guidance

It is the policy of the Bureau to make mineral resources available for disposal and to encourage development of these resources consistent with national objectives for maintaining an adequate supply of minerals at reasonable market prices. At the same time, the BLM strives to ensure that mineral development is carried out in a manner which minimizes environmental damage and provides for the rehabilitation of affected lands.

➥ *Oil And Gas*

The Resource Area's responsibilities consist of permitting and inspection and enforcement programs. As a general rule, all public lands not managed under the Bureau Wilderness Management Policy (USDI, BLM 1981a) and Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review (USDI, BLM 1979) are available for oil and gas exploration, leasing and development. In certain areas, oil and gas leases are issued with only standard stipulations attached. In other areas, leases may have special stipulations attached at the time of issuance to protect sensitive resource values. In highly sensitive areas, where special stipulations are not sufficient to protect important resource values, "no surface occupancy" stipulations are attached to leases. Site-specific decisions regarding lease issuance and the attachment of appropriate stipulations will continue to be based on the guidance and policy statements in this plan.



➡ Coal

The Resource Area contains existing surface mines, coal leases, Preference Right Lease Applications (PRLAs), and competitive coal lease tracts. The San Juan River Regional Coal Final EIS (USDI, BLM 1984) provides a detailed analysis of coal resources and potential impacts of coal leasing. The laws and regulations for development of coal are summarized in that EIS. The Federal Coal Management Program EIS Supplement (USDI, BLM 1985a) also provides updated information and guidance on coal leasing. All existing guidance will be followed. This RMP also carries forward 17 competitive coal tracts for further consideration for leasing: Bisti #1 (in part); Bisti #4 (in part); Bisti #6/8; Catalpa Canyon; Chico Wash South (in part); Crownpoint East (in part); Divide; Gallo Wash #1; Kimbeto #2; La Plata #1; La Plata #3; Lee Ranch East; Lee Ranch Middle (in part); Lee Ranch West; Star Lake East #1; Star Lake West #2; Sundance.

➡ Material Sales

Federal lands are the major source of mineral materials (primarily sand and gravel) for industrial projects in the Four Corners area. The Resource Area is responsible for the sale, permitting, and inspection and enforcement programs for mineral material activity. Regulations directing this program are found in 43 CFR 3600.

➡ Locatable Minerals

The majority of the locatable mineral activity is in McKinley County. The Resource Area's responsibility in this program consists of completing validity examinations for patent or Bureau actions, and review and inspection of notices of intent to conduct operations and plans of operation filed under the 43 CFR 3809 regulations.

Although the Resource Area does not have reclamation responsibility, it does have a responsibility to the District to report when reclamation will be needed and when environmental problems are encountered with locatable minerals.

➡ Indian Lands Responsibilities

The BLM works in cooperation (via Memoranda of Understanding) with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian tribes on Indian-allotted lands and reservation lands. The BLM has primary responsibility for inspection of mineral leases and enforcement of mineral lease terms and conditions on Indian lands. The Farmington Resource Area is responsible for inspection and enforcement on all minerals on Indian lands except uranium leases, which remain the responsibility of the Rio Puerco Resource Area (on Indian lands all minerals are leasable subject to the owner's consent and BIA approval). Surface protection for the oil and gas program is accomplished with BIA and/or tribal concurrence.

➡ *Withdrawals*

Subject to valid existing rights, the following public lands are recommended withdrawn from future mineral entry and closed to mineral material disposal, locatable minerals and oil and gas leasing.

Angel Peak ACEC - 500 acres
Carracas Mesa SMA - 7,000 acres
Thomas Canyon SMA - 4,630 acres
Negro Canyon SMA - 1,600 acres
Bisti Wilderness - 3, 946 acres
De-na-zin Wilderness - 24,137 acres
Fossil Forest RNA - 2,720 acres
Navajo Refugee Sites - 11,480 acres
Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas - 4,430 acres
Chaco Outliers - 1,420 acres
Chacra Mesa ACEC - 6,370 acres
Beechatuda Tongue SMA - 80 acres
Rights-Of-Way Windows - 12,600 acres
Hogback ACEC - 7,520 acres
Reese Canyon RNA - 2,200 acres

Refer to Section 5 for map locations. Of the areas listed above, the Bisti Wilderness, De-na-zin Wilderness and Fossil Forest RNA are non-discretionary closures. The remaining SMAs are closed and withdrawn under management discretion. Of the three million acres of subsurface federal minerals administered by this office, 30,803 acres are closed non-discretionarily, an estimated 20,000 acres are closed due to reservation for water or power facilities, and 59,830 acres will be closed to mineral entry under management discretion. There are other special land withdrawals that may or may not prohibit mineral entry or material disposal. The identification of withdrawals from mineral entry or material disposal will be completed as part of the RMP implementation plan.

➡ *Implement ORV Designations*

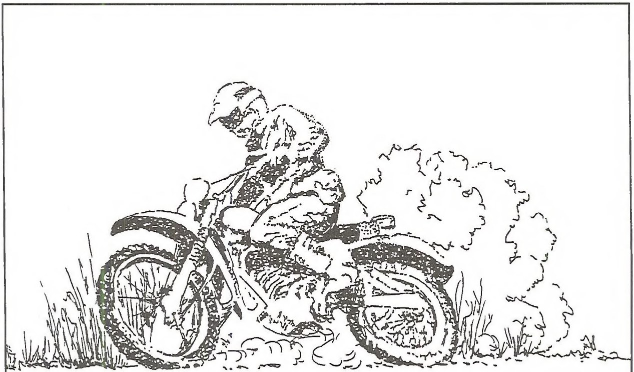
Closed - Beechatuda Tongue SMA

Open - Coal Belt SMA

Land Allocations

Coal Belt Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Beechatuda Tongue Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.



Range

Objective

The objective of the range program is to administer the grazing of domestic livestock on public lands in such a manner as to prevent the deterioration of the ecological condition of the vegetative resources. In addition, the program works toward improving the condition of the rangeland in areas where it is economically feasible to do so.

Description

➥ *Operations*

There are 375 individual livestock operators licensed to graze livestock on 246 allotments within the Farmington Resource Area. Of the 246 allotments, 146 are administered under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act and 100 are administered under Section 15 of the Act, with 316 and 59 individual operators, respectively. These figures include two leases which comprise the allotments covered by the Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM, BIA, and the Navajo Tribe.

Most allotments contain a combination of public, private, and state-leased land. The private and state-leased lands are grazed in conjunction with the public lands.

➥ *Period of Use*

The period of livestock use on these allotments varies from seasonal to yearlong. The majority of seasonal allotments are in the northern half of the FRA, while yearlong allotments dominate the southern half.

Most of the seasonal operators graze livestock on public lands from November until May when they move to summer pasture in Colorado, primarily on the San Juan National Forest. A few of the seasonal-use operators graze public lands in the summer and move to private irrigated lands in the winter to graze crop residue.

➥ *Kind of Livestock and Type of Operation*

Cattle, horses, sheep, and goats are authorized to graze public lands in the Farmington Resource Area. The majority of ranchers have a cow-calf operation, with calves usually shipped in October and November. Some replacement heifers are normally held. Depending on market conditions, some cow-calf operators may hold the calves over the winter and market them as yearlings. The herd size for cow-calf operations varies from approximately 1,000 on the largest allotment to four on the smallest. Horses are permitted and used primarily in support of the cow/calf ranch operations.

There are six commercial sheep operators in the Area. Flock size ranges from the largest of 2,200 to the smallest of 200. Approximately 185 Navajos graze sheep and goats on a free-use basis with flocks of 100 animals or less, in accordance with a Special Rule approved by the Secretary of the Interior on April 15, 1954.

➡ *Forage Demand*

The demand for forage on the public lands in the Farmington Resource Area has remained stable for the past 15 years and is expected to continue in the future. The smaller operators, with less than 100 cattle, are gradually leaving the business. Most of the smaller operations are being consolidated into existing larger operations.

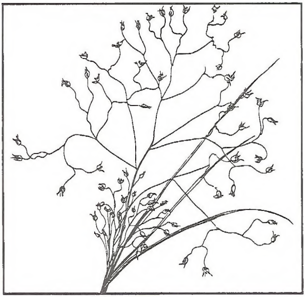
Guidance

The livestock grazing program in the Farmington Resource Area is authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. In addition to issuance of grazing permits and leases, unauthorized use detection and abatement, allotment supervision, and other actions authorized by the previously mentioned legislation, the San Juan Grazing Management Environmental Impact Statement (USDI, BLM 1980) has been completed and approved for compliance with the final judgment of the Natural Resources Defense Council vs. Morton lawsuit, Civil No. 1983-73. That environmental statement provides further program guidance through proposed actions and management objectives for 926,909 acres of public lands within the northern portion of the Resource Area.

Current management of the livestock grazing program is also guided by the final grazing management policy and the final range improvement policy outlined in Washington Office Instruction Memoranda 82-292 and 83-27, respectively, and which have been incorporated into current manuals, regulations, and handbooks.

➡ *Selective Management Categorization*

Each of the 138 grazing allotments covered by the San Juan Grazing Management Area, as well as the 104 allotments in the Chaco Grazing Management Area, have been placed into one of three selective management categories based on present resource conditions and potential for improvement. Selective management categorization provides a system for establishing priorities for implementing changes in grazing management. Selective management categories can be changed as additional resource data become available. Changes in categories would result in management changes appropriate to the new category, consistent with the objectives of the approved RMP.



The three selective management categories are: Maintain (M), Improve (I), and Custodial (C). The "M" category allotments will be managed to maintain current satisfactory ecological condition. The "I" category allotments will be managed intensively to improve unsatisfactory ecological condition and resolve resource conflicts. The "C" category allotments will be managed to prevent resource degradation. The "C" allotments have a low potential for improved ecological condition, improvement is not economically feasible, and/or current management is satisfactory, considering the current resource conditions.

➡ *Monitoring Studies*

Vegetative monitoring studies are being conducted on public lands in the San Juan Grazing Management Area. Condition and trend studies are being established and conducted in accordance with the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. Intensive vegetative monitoring studies, including the collection of precipitation, utilization, and actual use data, are being conducted on the "I" category allotments to evaluate changes in grazing management and to aid in the determination of livestock grazing capacities. Similar studies will be initiated in the Chaco Grazing Management Area on completion of the RMP.

➡ *Grazing Management Plans*

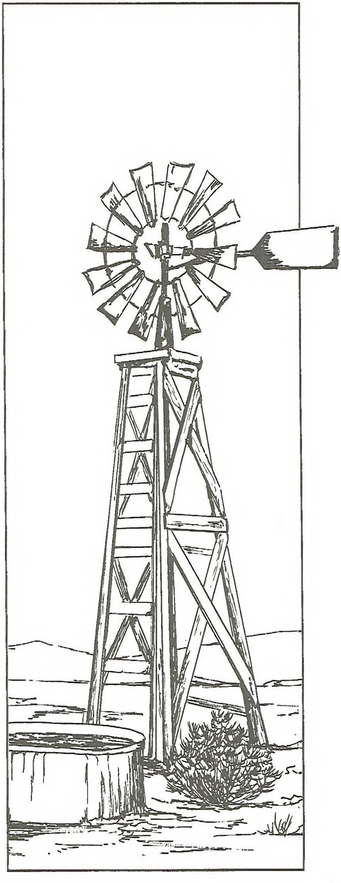
Specific management prescriptions to resolve the identified resource conflicts will be developed in Grazing Management Plans. These plans will be prepared in consultation, cooperation, and coordination with the affected allottees and/or other affected parties in accordance with Section 8 of the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, and with input from other specialists to ensure that all resource needs are considered. The manner and extent to which livestock grazing use will be conducted and managed will be specified in these plans and will be consistent with the objectives of the RMP.

➡ *Livestock Grazing Management and Use Adjustments*

Adjustments are made by changing one or more of the following: the kind or class of livestock grazing on the allotment, the season of use, the Animal Unit Months (AUMs) authorized for grazing, and/or the pattern of grazing. Generally, the estimated changes in AUMs available for livestock grazing use are applicable to the "I" allotments; however, use adjustment will continue for the "M" and "C" allotments in response to changes in resource demands and conditions.

The final determination of the livestock grazing use adjustments needed will be based on a program of systematic vegetative monitoring studies as well as the current vegetative data base. BLM Instruction Memoranda WO-82-292, WO-82-650 and NM-82-280, as well as the New Mexico Monitoring Handbook and the Farmington Rangeland Monitoring Plan, discuss the application of the vegetative monitoring studies in more detail.

Vegetative monitoring studies will also be used to evaluate the changes in resource condition resulting from grazing management practices and to evaluate the effectiveness of changes in grazing management to resolve the identified resource conflicts.



The changes in AUMs allocated for livestock grazing use can be implemented either through documented mutual agreement with the affected allottee or by a grazing decision. Adjustments through mutual agreement may be implemented after the public review period of the annual Farmington Resource Area Rangeland Program Summary. Adjustments implemented by a grazing decision will be based on consultation with the affected allottee and will be in accordance with the guidance in the federal regulations (43 CFR 4110.3-3). The regulations specify that permanent increases and decreases in allocations of livestock forage "shall be implemented over a five-year period . . . ."

Elimination of all livestock grazing was analyzed in the San Juan Grazing Management EIS for 138 allotments and considered in this RMP. While the no grazing alternative was not considered feasible, practical, or implementable, elimination of livestock grazing may be advisable in selected areas where resource degradation or conflicts make livestock grazing undesirable. If this situation occurs an environmental assessment will be prepared before grazing is eliminated.

➥ *Rangeland Improvements*

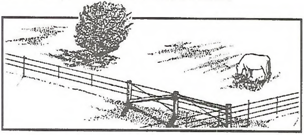
Additional rangeland improvements may be developed in accordance with current BLM policy. Future rangeland improvements will be designed and constructed to meet the management objectives proposed in the RMP.

The extent, location, and timing of such actions would depend on the improvements needed for each allotment, allottee contributions, and BLM funding capability, and would be developed with consideration for other resource uses.

All allotments for which rangeland improvement funds are to be spent will be subjected to economic analysis. This analysis will be used along with other considerations to develop a final priority ranking of allotments for the commitment of the range improvement funds needed to implement Grazing Management Plans. In general, the highest priority for implementation will be assigned to those improvements for which the total anticipated benefits exceed the costs.

➥ *Grazing Systems*

Grazing systems will be proposed for selected allotments in the Chaco Grazing Management Area. The type of system to be implemented will be based on consideration of the following factors: the degree and type of resource conflicts; resource characteristics, including vegetation potential and water availability; allottee needs; and implementation costs.



➥ *Unlicensed or Relinquished Grazing Lands*

Approximately 9,200 acres of unleased public lands generally will remain available for consideration for authorized grazing in accordance with the BLM grazing regulations (43 CFR 4110 and 4130). Any of these public lands leased for grazing in the future will be managed in accordance with the objectives of the approved RMP. A grazing lease authorizes the use of public lands outside grazing districts under Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act for the purpose of grazing livestock only.

If grazing privileges are relinquished on public lands where fragile soils, low forage production, fencing problems, low livestock water availability, or conflicts with other resources make livestock grazing undesirable, the privileges will not be re-allocated.

➥ *Wild Horse Management*

Guidance for the management of approximately 23 wild horses is provided by decisions reached in the San Juan Grazing Management EIS. Since the size of the herd and other management determinations have remained static since the EIS was published, the decisions are still considered valid. Locations of management areas, specific management objectives, and other management direction information can be found in that EIS.

Forestry

Objective:

The objective of the forestry program is to manage woodlands and timber stands for the production of forest products on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield.

Description:

Approximately 600,000 acres of public lands in the Resource Area are dominated by piñon-juniper woodland. At this time about 45 percent of the total woodlands is capable of being managed on a sustained yield basis. Woodland uses consist of harvesting for fuelwood, fence posts, Christmas trees, and wildings.

There are also approximately 7,400 acres of predominantly ponderosa pine types in the Resource Area, nearly all of which could be managed successfully for timber production. Steep topography is the primary factor limiting management. Timber harvesting technology has advanced to a degree that areas previously not economically feasible to harvest are now considered to be harvestable.

Guidance

The forestry program within the Farmington Resource Area consists of managing limited ponderosa pine stands and extensive piñon-juniper woodlands. Congress has mandated through FLPMA that the forestry and woodland program be managed on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield. The Material Disposal Act of 1947, as amended, establishes the authority under which the BLM disposes of timber and other forest products.

➡ *Ponderosa Pine*

The long-term goal of ponderosa pine management in the Resource Area is to increase reproduction and stand vigor, as well as to reduce encroachment of piñon-juniper into the ponderosa pine stands. Providing for the long-term maintenance of the ponderosa pine stands is also a goal of the program. Existing ponderosa

pine is managed for enhancement and protection of the stands, rather than the maximization of forest products. All forestry practices implemented in the Resource Area will be in conformance with standard silvicultural practices and the 1981 environmental assessment for the Timber Management Plan (USDI, BLM 1981b), covering the BLM Albuquerque and former Socorro Districts. All activity plans developed for forestry and woodland products are examined through the NEPA process and are subject to public review and participation.

➥ *Piñon-Juniper*

The main guideline document for the woodland (piñon-juniper) program is the Public Domain Woodlands Management Policy Statement (USDI, BLM 1982a). The long-term goals of the woodland management program in the Farmington Resource Area are to inventory, establish and maintain healthy stands producing fuelwood on a sustained yield basis in established woodland management areas, to reduce trespass cutting throughout the Resource Area and to manage stands with consideration for other forest and woodland product yields.

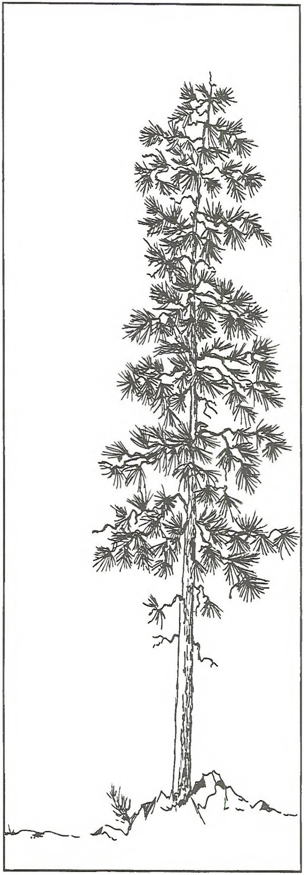
The piñon-juniper woodlands within the Resource Area are managed on a sustained yield basis. The first priority sources for fuelwood supply and salvage logging and weeding operations are, when practical, dead-and-down wood from chainings and chemically treated areas, rights-of-way and well pad clearings, and tree-thinning areas. Greenwood areas are rarely utilized. Specific silvicultural standards are established at the activity planning stage and are written on a site-specific basis. The silvicultural standards are consistent with acceptable methods for the species and site.

➥ *Implement ORV Designations*

Open - Laguna Seca Mesa

Land Allocations

Laguna Seca Mesa Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.



Soil, Water, Air and Scenic Quality

Objective

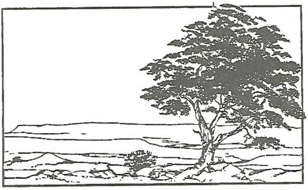
The objective of the soil, water, air and scenic quality program is to protect, maintain, and enhance these resources on the public lands as well as provide support to other resource programs.

Description

Published soil survey information is available for only part of the Farmington Resource Area. Most of McKinley County is not covered by a published soil survey, however, a survey is currently being prepared. The most recent inventory of erosion problems was a study of sediment yields in the San Juan Grazing Management Area (Earth Environmental Consultants Inc. 1978).

The San Juan, Animas, and La Plata Rivers are the only perennial streams in the Farmington Resource Area. Most of the stream gages are concentrated along these perennial streams with very little information being gathered on small, ephemeral streams in the southern half of the Resource Area.

Streamflow in ephemeral channels is only in response to storm events. Differences in rainfall patterns cause streamflow to be extremely variable. Approximately one-half the annual precipitation occurs from July through October, generally in the form of localized, short-duration, high-intensity thunderstorms. These storms may create large flows, which are commonly of limited duration and extent.



Within the Resource Area, 27 percent of the area covered by the San Juan Grazing Management Area is in poor ecological condition, while in the Chaco Grazing Management Area 14 percent is in poor condition. These areas correspondingly have sparse vegetative cover and contribute high runoff rates to the ephemeral channels.

Availability of water quality data, like stream-flow data, is largely limited to the perennial streams in the northern part of the Resource Area.

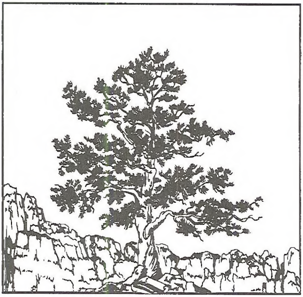
Quality data for the ephemeral runoff south of the San Juan River are limited to only a few observations at sampling stations associated with the USGS coal hydrology program. Ephemeral flows are generally very poor quality water due to the highly erosive and saline soils, sparse vegetative cover, and rapid runoff conditions that are characteristic of the area.

Salinity control is a significant issue in the Colorado River Basin. Available data on salinity contribution from the Farmington Resource Area are limited, however, existing information from the La Plata and Chaco Rivers does provide evidence that moderately saline water (1,000 to 2,000 mg/l dissolved solids) is predominant within these basins.

Air quality is generally affected by natural terrain and emissions.

There are two types of areas vulnerable to decreasing air quality in the Resource Area. Type I locations are localized areas of extensive development such as surface mining, industrial chemical process plants, and coal-fired power plants. Type II locations are structural depressions such as the San Juan Basin that experience atmospheric drainage. These areas can be expected to suffer from a higher frequency of stagnation and decreased air quality. Some Type I activities can contribute pollution to long-range transport.

No reported areas in the Resource Area exceed Ambient Air Quality Standards as defined in the Clean Air Act of 1972 and subsequent legis-



lation. The Resource Area lies almost entirely within the Four Corners Interstate Air Quality Control Region which includes both national (Environmental Protection Agency) and New Mexico State (Environmental Improvement Division) designations.

The landscape composition in the Farmington Resource Area is quite diverse. In general, the Resource Area is characterized by a large depression in the earth's surface referred to as the San Juan Basin which is partially surrounded by mesas and mountains. Mountain ranges include the San Juan and La Plata Mountains to the north, the San Pedro Mountains to the east, the San Mateo and Zuni Mountains to the south, and the Chuska Mountains to the west. The San Juan Basin contains steep colorful escarpments, broad vistas, pastel-colored badlands, and rugged canyons.

Scenic vistas from major highway arterials, riverfronts, high places, and Special Management Areas are important because of the associated sightseeing values. Sculpted landscapes of mesas and canyons along State Highways 371 and 44 offer high scenic values to a large number of people.

Two major attractions to recreationists are water and high places. The San Juan and Animas Rivers and the numerous mesas and mountain ranges offer views both uncommon and typical in this region.

Guidance

➡ *Soils*

Participation with the Soil Conservation Service in the National Cooperative Soil Survey will continue. Continual evaluation and updating of older soil surveys is necessary to maintain a current database. Detailed soil surveys for individual projects will be conducted as needed. Soil information will be used in planning, support, and implementation of all resource activities. Emphasis is placed on prevention of deterioration or degradation of soil and water resources as well as on their conservation.

Soil data are particularly important to the Colorado River Salinity Program because a major portion of the San Juan Basin has moderately saline soils. Surface-disturbing activities on these soils add to the already severe salt problems in the Colorado River Basin.

Under the Conservation Reserve Program all lands in Soil Capability Classes II through VIII will not be available for desert land petition applications or agricultural leases. The program seeks to remove highly erodible lands from marginal agriculture operations.

The soils program will continue to provide support to other resource activities in the Resource Area. The program will also continue to emphasize its legislative mandates of protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the soil resources.

➡ *Hydrology*

Policy and guidance for the management of water resources associated with lands administered by the Bureau are summarized in Manual Sections 1621, 7000 and 7200. A brief description of the different authorities for the program is also presented.

General program emphasis is on water rights, water quality, and watershed improvement — specifically water quantity (runoff) and channel stability (sediment yield). Additionally, the water resource program provides direct input to specific situations in proposed or ongoing resource development and management programs.

Water Rights

Currently, a water use and rights inventory is being completed in the Resource Area in order to identify and quantify federal water uses and to determine the status of BLM's water right filings. Information compiled from the inventory will be used to finalize BLM water rights.

All water rights are acquired in accordance with state substantive and procedural law except where Congress or the Executive Branch have created a federal reservation with a reserved water right.

Federal reserved water rights are defined based on the Interior Solicitor's Opinion of June 25, 1979, as modified by Solicitor Coldiron's Sept. 11, 1981, Opinion. BLM's federal reserved water right claims are primarily associated with the withdrawal established by the Executive Order of April 17, 1926, dealing with public water reserves, and the withdrawal for converted oil and gas wells under the Oil and Gas Well Conversion Act of June 16, 1934.

Water Quality

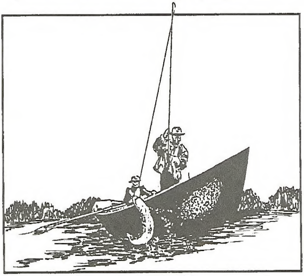
Water quality regulation in the United States receives its basic authority from two laws. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, is the basic authority for instream water quality standards and maximum permissible pollutant discharges. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 is the basic authority for domestic water quality standards.

The Bureau's water resource program includes participation with the state and EPA in water quality management. Specifically, the BLM works to ensure that management and development practices comply with state water quality standards. Monitoring of water quality in larger ephemeral drainages and water quality surveys of ground waters will be emphasized as funding allows.

The Colorado River Salinity Control Act passed in 1974 directs the Secretary of the Interior to undertake research and development of salinity control projects and to develop methods to improve water quality. An amendment to the Act passed in 1984 specifically requires the Director of the BLM to develop a comprehensive program for minimizing salt contributions to the Colorado River from Bureau-administered lands.

Dam Safety Program

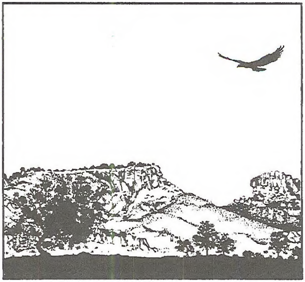
The first phase of this program is an inventory of dams, assessing the condition and maintenance needs of each structure. The second phase includes the development of a maintenance and rehabilitation plan for all structures, and preparation of Emergency Action Plans for High Hazard Dams (those dams for which dam failure represents a threat to life or property).



Watershed Activity Plans

Control of erosion, sediment, and salt production remains a high-priority management goal. Areas with critical to severe (1.0 to greater than 3.0 acre ft/mi^2/yr) sediment yields, along with areas that produce runoff having greater than 1,000 milligrams per liter dissolved salts, will be of major focus.

Within the Resource Area, modification of existing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) that adequately address watershed problems is preferred to development of separate activity plans. Those allotments without AMPs, but containing areas identified in previous planning documents or inventories as having either Critical or Severe watershed conditions, will have



watershed activity plans developed. These activity plans will address possible applications of herbicides, implementation of watershed tillage practices, and installation and maintenance of water control structures. The San Juan MFP (USDI, BLM 1979b) directed implementation of watershed plans for the Gobernador, Largo, Pine, and Cereza Creek watersheds.

Efforts to minimize new road construction and close and rehabilitate unneeded roads to reduce water and wind erosion will continue. This direction was provided in the San Juan and Chaco MFP documents, and the San Juan Grazing Management EIS. Watershed rehabilitation measures for oil and gas drilling pads and disposal of toxic waste from oil and gas wells are accomplished by stipulations attached to the oil and gas permitting process. The protection of physical and legal availability of existing water sources on federal coal leases, as well as the acquisition of water wells after lease abandonment, is accomplished by coal lease stipulations.

The hydrology program will continue to emphasize its legislative mandates of protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the resources as well as provide support to other resource activities in the Resource Area.

➥ *Air Quality*

Reduction of air quality impacts from activities on public lands is accomplished by mitigation measures developed on a case-by-case basis through the NEPA or other statutory or regulatory processes. Each impact is evaluated to see if it is allowable and acceptable. Activities such as road construction and mining have dust abatement programs as part of their permits or contracts.

The BLM is required to comply with the New Mexico State Implementation Plan on air quality as well as meet responsibilities under the Clean Air Act, as amended, and FLPMA. The BLM 7300 Manual will provide administrative guidance on air resources upon approval.

➥ *Scenic Quality*

Visual Resource Management (VRM)

Congressionally designated areas are subject to Class I VRM guidelines. Wilderness Study Areas are subject to an interim Class II category. Special Management Areas recommended for and designated in the Farmington RMP will contain the VRM class management objective in their prescriptions if applicable.

The VRM System will continue to be the basic tool for inventory, planning, and management of visual resources on public lands. Future efforts will concentrate on updating the visual resource inventory database, protecting the quality of visual values and maintaining the established VRM class objectives. The BLM recognizes the constantly changing natural resource base and its effects on scenic quality. Each multiple-use program involved in resource development work should incorporate visual design into projects and complete visual contrast ratings for all projects proposed for highly sensitive areas and for potentially high impact projects, regardless of location.

➥ *Implement ORV Designations*

Limited - Farmington Lake Watershed

Land Allocations

Farmington Lake Watershed Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Wildlife

Objective

The objective of the wildlife program is to maintain, improve, and expand wildlife habitat on the public lands for both consumptive and non-consumptive use. This program is also responsible for the protection and recovery of federal and state listed and candidate threatened and endangered plant and animal species.

Description

The Resource Area contains three broad habitat regions: piñon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, and desert shrub-grassland. These regions correspond to the Great Basin Woodland, Great Basin Desert Shrub, and Great Basin Grassland biotic communities mapped by Brown and Lowe (1978) and described by Brown (1982).

Comprehensive wildlife inventory data for non-game species are lacking for much of the Resource Area.

Specific standard habitat sites and special habitat features have been mapped in the southern portion of the Resource Area.

The piñon-juniper habitat of the northern La Plata River Valley and the areas adjacent to the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests support significant wintering populations of mule deer and elk. Public lands south of State Highway 44 are not treated as deer or elk habitat. Approximately 100,000 acres of the Resource Area are considered important big game winter habitat.

Areas which have received special management attention are raptor nesting areas for golden eagle, prairie falcon, and ferruginous hawk; bald eagle wintering areas, and riparian habitat areas. Monitoring of golden eagle, prairie falcon, and ferruginous hawk nests has been conducted since 1981, primarily to provide information for the coal leasing program.

Riparian habitat associated with permanent water on public lands in the Resource Area is limited to 39 scattered tracts. These tracts contain 853 acres of riparian habitat and approximately 2,100 acres of associated upland habitat along the San Juan, Animas, and La Plata Rivers.

The Farmington Resource Area is considered potential habitat for the following federal and state listed threatened or endangered species:

Federal and State Listed Species

Species	Category
Black-Footed Ferret	Federal-Endangered, State Endangered
Bald Eagle	Federal-Endangered, State Endangered
Peregrine Falcon	Federal-Endangered, State Endangered
Mississippi Kite	State Endangered
Gray Vireo	State Endangered
Baird's Sparrow	State Endangered
Colorado River Squawfish	Federal-Endangered, State Endangered
Roundtail Chub	State Endangered
Knowlton's Cactus	Federal-Endangered State Endangered
Mesa Verde Cactus	Federal-Threatened State Endangered
Mancos Milk-vetch	Federal-Endangered State Endangered
Checker Lily	State Endangered
Aztec Gilia	Federal Category 2 Candidate, State Endangered
Succulent Dwarf Saltbush	Federal Category 2 Candidate, State Endangered
Monument Valley Milk-Vetch	State Endangered
Arboles Milk-Vetch	State Endangered
Wright's Fish-Hook Cactus	State Endangered
Whipple's Cactus	State Endangered

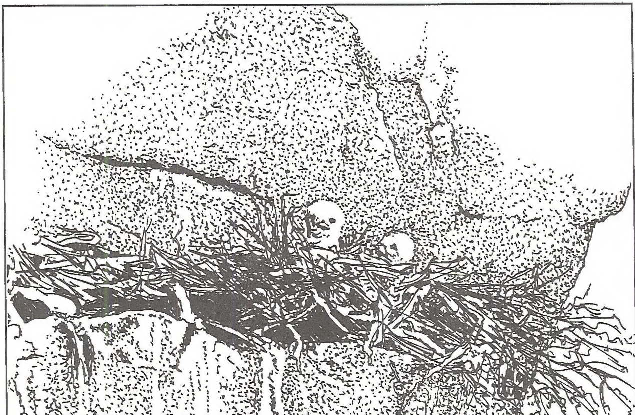
Field inventory for two species (Zuni Fleabane and Grama Grass Cactus) which previously appeared on the above list, located no populations on public lands in the Resource Area (Knight and Cully 1986).

In addition the following Category 2 Federal candidate species not listed by the state have been recorded in the Resource Area: ferruginous hawk, mountain plover, spotted owl, Swainson hawk, western snowy plover, western yellow-billed cuckoo, whitefaced ibis, and spotted bat. Another Category 2 candidate, the occult bat, has been recorded in the Zuni Mountains and may possibly occur in the Resource Area.

Approximately 5,200 acres of the Resource Area are potential habitat for Mesa Verde Cactus and 40 acres are habitat for Mancos milk-vetch. Although there are approximately 320 acres of habitat suitable for Knowlton's Cactus, field searches of this potential habitat located no new populations on public lands. At least 125,400 acres of the Resource Area are considered habitat for Aztec Gilia.

Guidance

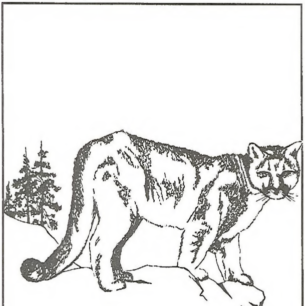
Legislation such as the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, as amended, have directed the BLM to improve management of wildlife habitat to meet wildlife needs in the face of increasing demands for basic energy supplies, building materials, and food products. Additional guidance is provided through the Bureau's strategic plan, "Fish and Wildlife 2000" (BLM Info. Bulletin 87-241). It is the responsibility of the Farmington Resource Area to identify opportunities to maintain, improve, and expand wildlife habitat on the public lands for both consumptive and non-consumptive use and identify portions of the wildlife resource deserving special attention. Furthermore, it is Department of Interior policy (as specified in 43 CFR 24.4) that Interior agency fish and wildlife management strategies assist state agencies in accomplishing fish and wildlife resource plans.



All actions are reviewed and given site-specific analysis during the environmental assessment process to determine whether the action will affect wetland or riparian areas. Also considered are impacts to resident species' habitat or habitat improvement projects and compatibility with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish Comprehensive Wildlife Plan (NMDGF 1980). Consistency with the Game and Fish Operational Plan is also maintained. All range and watershed improvements will continue to be designed to achieve both range and wildlife objectives. This includes location and design of waters and vegetation manipulation projects. Fences are designed to cause the least resistance to wildlife movement.

➥ *Animal Damage Control*

Animal damage control activities on public lands in the Resource Area are guided by Department of the Interior policy and the annual Animal Damage Control Plan for the Albuquerque District, prepared jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the BLM. The USDA has overall responsibility for the program and supervises all control activities. The BLM has approval responsibility for the specific control actions on public lands.



➥ *Habitat Management*

Activity plans for habitat management consist of approved Habitat Management Plans (HMPs). Preparation of HMPs will consider actions such as the acquisition of lands to be managed as big game seasonal ranges, mechanical vegetation treatments for wildlife habitat improvement, design of livestock grazing systems on big game yearlong ranges, water projects to benefit big game, protection of antelope ranges, and seasonal restriction of surface-disturbing activities on designated wildlife winter ranges. The Huerfano/La Plata HMP is scheduled to be approved during FY 88. Implementation of existing HMPs (Pump, Rosa/Middle Mesa, Largo, and River) will continue as funding allows. The Largo HMP may undergo revision to conform with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish plans in regard to Barbary sheep management.

Monitoring of the big game habitat through browse utilization transects will continue to be conducted as part of the rangeland program monitoring plan. The information obtained from the transects will be incorporated into final grazing decisions.

➥ *Interagency Agreements*

The wildlife program functions in part through a variety of cooperative agreements with other agencies. A master Memorandum of Understanding (MOU No. NMSO-41) with the NMDGF delineates the duties and responsibilities of each agency.

➥ *Threatened or Endangered Species Management*

The Endangered Species Act requires that the BLM consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on all actions which may affect a threatened or endangered species.

BLM policy for the endangered species program is to give first priority to the protection of habitat for known populations of listed species. The second priority is to implement recovery plans for listed species.

Present management for threatened or endangered species consists of evaluating all proposed actions for potential impact on known populations of, or potential habitat for, listed or candidate species. These evaluations are also conducted on split estate lands if the surface managing agency does not have adequate data.

Protection and management of bald eagle roost areas and threatened or endangered plant areas will continue. In order to progress beyond a strictly reactive program for threatened or endangered plants, an Area-wide sensitive plant HMP is needed. Inventory for candidate plant and animal species will continue and monitoring programs will be implemented on known populations of listed and candidate species. Where monitoring identifies threats to these populations, appropriate actions will be taken to protect the species and its habitat. Species recovery plans will be implemented as funding and staffing allow.

➡ *Implement ORV Designations*

Limited - Hogback ACEC

Limited - Reese Canyon RNA

Limited - Aztec Gilia ACEC

Limited - River Tracts SMA

Limited - Bald Eagle ACEC

➡ *Implement ACEC Designations*

Hogback ACEC

Aztec Gilia ACEC

Bald Eagle ACEC

Land Allocations

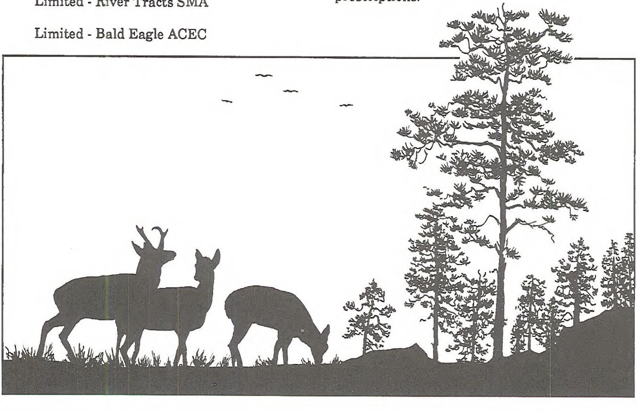
River Tracts Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Hogback ACEC (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Reese Canyon RNA (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Aztec Gilia ACEC (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Bald Eagle ACEC (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.



Wilderness

Objective

The objective of the wilderness program is to protect and manage designated wilderness and wilderness study areas in accordance with all appropriate laws and regulations.

Description

The Farmington Resource Area manages two Wilderness Areas and one Wilderness Study Area (WSA). The Bisti and De-na-zin were designated wilderness by Congress on Oct. 30, 1984. The Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA was recommended by the BLM as non-suitable for wilderness designation. Congress will ultimately act on this recommendation to remove study status or designate the area as wilderness.

➥ *Bisti Wilderness*

The Bisti Wilderness contains 3,946 acres and is located in northwestern New Mexico, approximately 26 air miles south of Farmington and 15 miles northwest of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

The Bisti is a remote, desolate area of upland rolling topography and badlands terrain. Two geologic units, the Fruitland Formation and the Kirtland Shale, are exposed in the wilderness area. The Fruitland Formation makes up the majority of lands in the Bisti, and consists of interbedded shale, sandstone, and coal. Erosion of the sandstone has resulted in many mushroom-shaped formations. The red coloration in the hills is a result of rock being baked as adjacent coal beds burned. The billowy mounds are the product of silts and clays that are rapidly eroding. The Kirtland Shale, which makes up the remaining portion of the badlands, contains rock that makes colorful caps on some of the land forms.

Examples of fossilized plant and animal life of the region can be found throughout the badlands in the form of petrified logs, dinosaur bones, and other plant and animal fossils.

Due in part to the soil composition and harsh environmental conditions, the badlands support very little plant and animal diversity. The scattered vegetation includes greasewood, saltbush, cactus and a few grasses. The shortage of vegetation limits the number and type of animals living in the area, but some wildlife may be encountered.

➥ *De-na-zin Wilderness*

The De-na-zin Wilderness contains about 24,137 acres and is located three miles east of the Bisti Wilderness and three miles north of the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area.

The wilderness contains a variety of resource values that are uncommon in the region. Geologically, the area is important because rock formations are exposed from the Upper Cretaceous Fruitland Formation, Kirtland Shale, the Lower Tertiary Ojo Alamo Sandstone, and the Naciemiento Formation. Paleontological research has identified numerous mammal, plant, dinosaur and reptile fossils. The Log Jam Area of Critical Environmental Concern contains a concentrated site of massive petrified logs, many attaining a length of 75 feet and a diameter of six feet.

The badlands area of the wilderness contains high scenic values resulting from the erosion of layers of interbedded shale, sandstone, and conglomerate. Alternating colors of strata produce an interesting banding of the landscape in many parts of the wilderness.

The semi-arid environment supports an unusually high diversity of plants and animals resulting from elevation changes from the badlands and sandy washes to gently rolling grasslands and sage flats rising to sandstone-capped mesas and upland areas of piñon and juniper trees. The Lost Pine Area of Critical Environmental Concern contains a remnant stand of ponderosa pine which supports nesting raptors.

The wilderness also contains 53 known archeological sites spanning a period of occupation from 6000 B.C. in the Archaic Period through the late 1700's when the Navajo moved into the region. The potential for seeing fossils while exploring the unique and beautiful scenery provides an outstanding opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation.

➡ *Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA*

The Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA contains 6563 acres and is located two miles north of Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

Landforms in this region include mesas, retreating escarpments, arroyos, badland hills and rolling plains. There are approximately 340 feet of relief in the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA; from a low elevation of 6,180 feet, the terrain rises to 6,520 feet above sea level. The major drainage found in the WSA is Ah-shi-sle-pah Wash. The overall geomorphology of the WSA is formed by washes cutting sandstone-capped mesas. The WSA is characterized by outcrops of sandstone and shale that have been subjected to intensive arid-cycle erosion.

The outcrops of the Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale provide geologic and paleontological features with intrinsic, scientific and educational values. Nearly complete dinosaur skeletal remains were found in the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA some years ago. Outstanding petrified stumps occur there also. At present there is one approved permit for paleontological reconnaissance with limited surface collection of Late Cretaceous vertebrates in the WSA.

The Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA also contains archeological sites that have intrinsic scientific and educational values, and sacred sites of value to the Navajo people.

Guidance

The Bisti and De-na-zin Wilderness Areas will be administered under 43 CFR 8560 and the Wilderness Management Policy (USDI, BLM 1981a). Wilderness Management Plans will guide the specific management of the areas. A Wilderness Management Plan has been completed for the Bisti Wilderness (USDI, BLM 1986) and one is scheduled to be completed for the De-na-zin Wilderness.

The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area (WSA) will be managed under Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Land Under Wilderness Review (USDI, BLM 1979) as amended, until the area is added to the National Wilderness Preservation System or removed from further wilderness consideration. If designated as wilderness, the area will be managed under the Wilderness Management Policy. If removed from further wilderness consideration, the area will be managed under the principles prescribed by this RMP. The WSA has been recommended by the BLM as nonsuitable for wilderness designation.

➡ *Implement ORV Designations*

Closed - Bisti Wilderness

Closed - De-na-zin Wilderness

Limited - Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA

➡ *Implement ACEC Designations*

Badlands ACEC

Log Jam ACEC

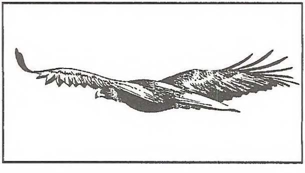
Lost Pine ACEC

Land Allocations

Bisti Wilderness (Section 5) - Implement necessary prescriptions.

De-na-zin Wilderness (Section 5) - Implement necessary prescriptions.

Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Area (Section 5) - Continue interim management until Congress determines otherwise.



Cultural Resources

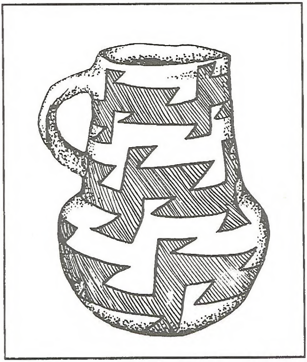
Objective

The objective of the cultural resources program is to protect and manage those resources found in areas of Bureau responsibility.

Description

The San Juan Basin is an area containing archeological and historic resources that range from PaleoIndian sites to 20th century historic sites. These sites span over 10,000 years of occupation including the mobile PaleoIndian and Archaic groups, the transitional Basketmakers, the sedentary Anasazi adaptations, and the historic Navajo, Hispanic and Anglo. The Anasazi sites include examples of both the well-known Mesa Verde and Chacoan cultures.

The Farmington cultural resource data base has recorded 1,255,200 acres of inventory on federal and non-federal lands in the San Juan Basin. Of these, only about 492,200 acres of inventory are considered to contribute reliable information about the location and identification of the full range of cultural resource sites.



Most of the inventories on BLM land consist of small areas examined prior to surface disturbing activities associated with oil and gas development. Large Class II and Class III inventories have been conducted prior to coal leasing, development of surface mines, and other large surface-disturbing projects (Huse et al. 1978; Beal 1978, 1978a, 1978b, 1979; Dulaney et al. 1981; Powers et al. 1980; Kemrer 1981; Harlan 1982; BLM Class II inventory for the San Juan River Regional Coal Environmental Impact Statement, preliminary report (1982b).

To date, 20,947 sites with a total of 25,556 components have been recorded within FRA boundaries. Of these, 5,020 components are located on lands administered by the BLM. A component is a period of occupation, i.e. Archaic, Basketmaker, or Pueblo, etc. Therefore, a site with evidence of occupation from A.D. 200-900 would contain three components (Basketmaker, Pueblo I and Pueblo II).

Site components and ownership are broken down as follows:

TIME PERIOD

TIME PERIOD	BLM	OTHER	TOTAL	%
Paleo	7	29	36	0.14
Archaic	312	729	1,041	4.07
Basketmaker	225	959	1,184	4.63
Pueblo	2,629	11,798	14,427	56.45
Navajo	1,461	4,902	6,363	24.90
Historic	372	2,075	2,447	9.58
Unknown	14	44	58	0.23
TOTAL	5,020	20,536	25,556	100.00

Chacoan, post-Chacoan, and Navajo Refugee sites are currently represented on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These sites are described in Stuart and Gauthier (1981). Current National and State Register lists are also available from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

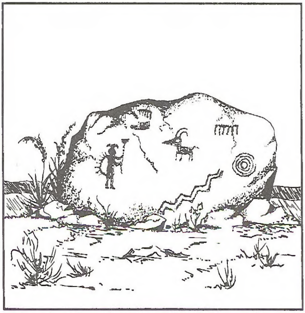
Sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places include the Twin Angels and Halfway House outliers, the Chaco Mesa Thematic Group

(40 sites), the East Side Rincon Site, and the Navajo Refugee Pueblo thematic group which includes 34 sites on BLM land. This thematic group incorporated the Crow Canyon Archeological District, the only district in the Resource Area currently listed on the National Register. All of these listed sites, as well as the Casamero, Pierre's, and Kin Nizhoni Chacoan outliers, are also listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties. The Chacoan Outliers have been nominated to the World Heritage list. Inclusion in this registry is expected in the near future.

Formal determination of eligibility has been completed on 1,197 sites. Of these, 896 were declared eligible for the National Register. In addition, of 1,128 sites, 998 have been informally recommended as eligible during Section 106 consultation for numerous projects related primarily to oil and gas development. These figures suggest that approximately 83 percent of the sites in the San Juan Basin warrant protection under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA).

Guidance

The BLM's cultural resource program has two roles: primary and support. The elements in the primary role include inventory, nominations to the State and National Registers and the National Historic Landmark program, Cultural Resource Management Plans, protection of cultural properties, and issuance of cultural resource use permits. The support role focuses on the BLM's responsibilities for compliance with state and federal law, particularly with Section 106 of NHPA, as amended. Both primary and support activities of the program are based on legislated responsibilities outlined in the Antiquities Act of 1906, the NHPA as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (AIRFA), the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), and PL 96-550. Policy and management guidance are provided in BLM's 8100 manual for cultural resources.



Additional program directives can be found in the New Mexico State Office Manual Supplement series. These include 8100 (Cultural Resource Management), 8131 (Cultural Resources Protection), 8141 (Physical and Administrative Protection Measures), 8142 (Recovery of Cultural Resource Data), 8143 (Avoidance and/or Mitigation of Effects on Cultural Resources), 8160 (Native American Religious and Cultural Concerns), and H-8100-1 (Procedures for Performing Cultural Resource Fieldwork on Public Lands in the Area of New Mexico State BLM Responsibilities).

➠ *Nominations*

The BLM prepares and submits nominations of significant cultural resource properties located on public lands to the National Register of Historic Places. The BLM also coordinates with other agencies and organizations in nominating cultural resources eligible for inclusion in federal and state cultural resource registry systems.

➠ *Cultural Resource Management Plans*

Cultural Resource Management Plans (CRMP) were completed for four Chacoan outliers (Casamero, Kin Nizhoni, Halfway House, and Twin Angels) and are planned for additional Chaco outliers under BLM administration. Other CRMPs for specific cultural resource properties and areas will be developed in the future.

Protection

Administrative measures for protection of cultural resource sites include determination of eligibility for and listing on the National Register, designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and National Historic Landmarks, mineral withdrawals, road closures, land acquisition, easements, and public education programs. Physical protection measures include stabilization, monitoring of site condition, patrol and surveillance programs, signing, and fencing.

One focus of Farmington's protection program has been implementation of PL 96-550, the Chaco Protection legislation. This law set aside 33 Chaco outliers for special recognition and protection through completion and implementation of CRMPs and other administrative protection measures. In addition PL 96-550 requires development of a joint management plan to provide guidelines for identification, preservation, protection, and research at the sites. The FRA has seven outliers included in this legislation with two more proposed for inclusion.

Other efforts to develop the protection program include reconnaissance, site recordation, and National Register listing of sites on Chacra Mesa; assessment of stabilization needs for Navajo Refugee sites; implementation of a volunteer program to monitor conditions at the refugee sites; completion of a patrol and surveillance plan; and site monitoring in the La Plata Valley.

Utilization

Issuance of cultural resource permits is a top priority for the cultural resources program and is mandated by ARPA. Permits are issued to qualified applicants for inventory, collection, and excavation on public land. Most permits are for non-collection and non-surface-disturbing inventory for small projects conducted prior to oil and gas development. Project-specific permits are issued for all projects requiring collection, testing, or excavation. The BLM is able to track and monitor activities related to cultural resource inventory, recordation, and mitigation through this permitting system.

Compliance

Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA dominates the workload of the cultural resources staff with an average of 1,300 undertakings reviewed every year. Section 106 requires the BLM to take into account the effects of its actions or authorizations on cultural resources. The BLM's policy is to avoid impacts to sites, but if impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation may be required prior to approval of the undertaking. Determination of effect on cultural properties is completed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and follows procedures outlined in NMSO-168. NMSO-168 is a procedural agreement issued pursuant to 36 CFR 800, the Federal Regulation which implemented Section 106 of the NHPA.

Program Direction

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act states that it is the responsibility of each federal agency to establish a program to locate, inventory and nominate all properties under the agency's ownership or control that appear to qualify for inclusion in the National Register. The Cultural Resources Program will meet its responsibilities to Section 110 by establishing a goal for completion of a 10 percent inventory of the Resource Area over the approximate 20-year life of the RMP. This Class II inventory will be conducted in the retention zone, and in cultural SMAs and ACECs; however, the 10 percent inventory will not be project driven. Inventory outside the retention zone which is required prior to land exchanges or transfers will not be included in the 10 percent inventory acreage goal.

Although the 10 percent sample will be stratified across the retention zone, an initial focus will be in regions of potentially conflicting uses. This sample will provide comprehensive data which may be used to determine significance of sites and enable the BLM to make well-balanced decisions for protection of cultural resources. An overall goal of the sample inventory will be to gather sufficient data to build a model of site density and distribution.

In addition, National Register nominations will be prepared on a regular basis. A goal of one nomination per year has been set. These actions will allow the cultural resources staff to make better informed decisions about the direct and indirect impacts on cultural resources. It will also significantly strengthen the current management approach for protection of cultural resource sites.

➡ *Implement ORV Designations*

Closed - Farmer's Arroyo Site

Limited - Chacra Mesa Complex ACEC

Limited - Chaco Outliers Group

Limited - East Side Rincon Site

Limited - Navajo Refugee Sites

Limited - Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas

➡ *Implement ACEC Designations*

Crow Canyon District ACEC

Hooded Fireplace and Largo School District ACEC

Tapacito and Split Rock District ACEC

Frances Ruin ACEC

Christmas Tree Ruin ACEC

San Rafael Canyon ACEC

Salt Point ACEC

Pierre's Site ACEC

Halfway House ACEC

Twin Angels ACEC

Casamero Community ACEC

Chacra Mesa Complex ACEC

Land Allocations

Navajo Refugee Sites Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

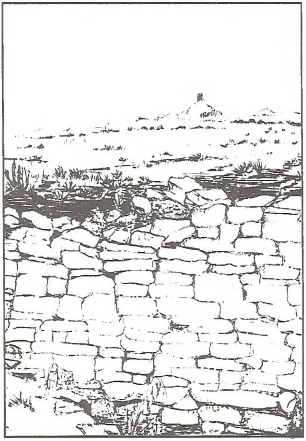
Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

East Side Rincon Site Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Chaco Outliers Group SMA (Section 5) - Implement necessary prescriptions.

Chacra Mesa Complex Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Farmer's Arroyo Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.



Paleontology

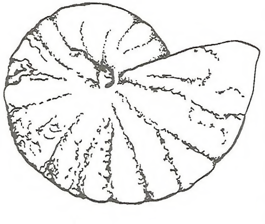
Objective

The objective of the paleontology program is to manage, protect, and inventory the paleontological resources found on the public land.

Description

A variety of paleontological resources exist in the Farmington Resource Area. Among them are both invertebrate and vertebrate animal fossils; fossil leaves, palynomorphs, and petrified wood; and trace fossils. These occur in the Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary-aged rocks of the San Juan Basin.

Several paleontological inventories, surveys, and assessments have been done in the Resource Area. There have been both reconnaissance and site-specific inventories, and those combining both types. Due to the high rate of erosion in the shales and mudstones, much of the earlier site-specific inventory data may now be unreliable. Areas that have been shown to be productive in previous reconnaissance inventories will probably continue to be important as they do not rely on isolated occurrences of a particular specimen or specimens.



Coilopoceras

The Fossil Forest Research Natural Area was withdrawn under the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984 for its paleontological value. It contains approximately 400 petrified tree stumps. Of greater scientific value are its dinosaur and mammal fossils. Collection permits may be issued for research, museum, or educational projects. The New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources is conducting an ongoing study of the fossils in the RNA.

For the most part, the paleontological resources are available for both public and scientific uses. Coal and uranium mining may potentially impact the resources. Oil and gas operations have not affected paleontological resources much since the companies tend to avoid rock outcrop, particularly badlands. Illegal hobby collection and unpermitted commercial sales of vertebrate fossil material are suspected to be occurring, but it is difficult to evaluate the extent of this impact.

Guidance

In order to protect the paleontological resources, and to realize their value, paleontological resource program guidance includes the following:

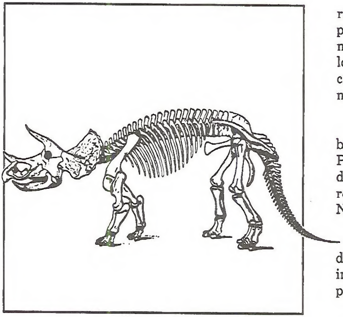
(1) Facilitate paleontological research and collection on public lands.

(2) Provide for other paleontological resource uses such as education and recreation.

(3) Protect scientifically and educationally valuable paleontological resources when in conflict with other natural resources and land uses.

(4) Accord the protection provided under law to scientifically valuable fossils.

(5) Allow commercial and hobby collection of invertebrate and plant fossils under 43 CFR 8365.15.



To achieve this guidance, the paleontological resources management program will implement the following:

(1) Identify and evaluate paleontological resources so they may be adequately addressed by the BLM planning system and environmental analysis documents.

(2) Maintain and conduct an effective and continuing paleontological resources management program as part of its planning system.

(3) Increase the awareness of federal land managers and the public regarding the importance of paleontological resources and management requirements, and encourage public participation in their management.

(4) Develop volunteer or cooperative management agreements and associations with individuals, professional paleontologists, local organizations, universities, museums, and governmental entities in order to facilitate the management and protection of paleontological resources.

(5) Avoid or mitigate impacts to scientifically valuable paleontological resources at a level commensurate with their importance.

(6) Promote awareness among users of the public lands of the importance of paleontological resources in order to augment management and protection objectives. Efforts will continue to be made to avoid focusing attention on the exact location of scientifically significant paleontological resources if such attention would conflict with management objectives for those resources.

The Fossil Forest Research Natural Area is being managed under the Interim Management Plan developed July 1986. The plan was developed in accordance with final rules and regulations published in the Federal Register Nov. 18, 1985.

Although there is no apparent great demand for the paleontological resource, a steady interest in the form of permit applications is expected to continue.

➥ *Implement ORV Designations*

Closed - Fossil Forest RNA

Limited - Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC

Limited - Kutz Canyon Paleontological Area

Limited - Betonnie Tsosie SMA

➥ *Implement ACEC Designations*

Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC

Land Allocations

Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Kutz Canyon Paleontological Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Betonnie Tsosie Special Management Area (Section 5) - Develop management plan and implement necessary prescriptions.

Fossil Forest RNA (Section 5) - Implement Interim Management Plan and long range studies.

Outdoor Recreation

Objective

The mission of the program is to ensure the continued availability of public land for a diverse array of quality resource-dependent outdoor recreation opportunities.

Description

Outdoor recreation resources in the Farmington Resource Area range from predominately natural, low use areas to developed, intensive use areas. The physical environment in most cases determines where activities occur, influences the types of activities that can occur, and ultimately determines the resulting experiences that can be achieved. Public land attributes that enhance recreation opportunities and attract visitors include badlands, rivers, canyon settings and woodland environments. Badlands such as those in the Angel Peak Recreation Area and the De-na-zin Wilderness offer an unusual scenic opportunity with the occurrance of spires, hoodos, and other unusual rock formations. The opportunities to see fossils and petrified wood enhances the visitor's experience. The La Plata, San Juan, and Animas Rivers provide a welcomed contrast to this southwest region where a semi-desert climate dominates and little flowing water exists. The many canyons in the Resource Area such as those in the Simon Canyon Recreation Area and Thomas Canyon Special Management Area afford visitors an opportunity to seek solitude in the sandy wash bottoms and offer sweeping panoramic views from the rims. The piñon-juniper woodland with occasional pockets of oak and ponderosa dots the landscape which contain big game habitat that provides opportunities for wildlife viewing and cover for campers, hikers and hunters.

Opportunities are available to enjoy a variety of outdoor recreation activities. Water-related activities include river floating, canoeing, kayaking, swimming and fishing. Trail-based activities include horseback riding, mountain biking, day hiking, and off-highway vehicle driving. Dispersed recreation includes backpack camping, big game hunting, rockhounding, hang gliding, off-road vehicle use, cross-country skiing, and sightseeing related to cultural, wildlife, geological and paleontological resource values. Developed recreation opportunities are available at the Angel Peak and Simon Canyon Recreation Areas. Activities at Angel Peak include day hiking, vehicle camping, picnicking, rockhounding and sightseeing while Simon Canyon provides opportunities for fishing, tent camping and day hiking.

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) provides the conceptual framework for inventory, planning, and management of the recreation resource. The ROS recognizes that people want and need different recreational experiences and that the resource base is not uniform; its potential for providing recreation experiences varies. The ROS provides a tool for the manager to characterize demand for various types of recreational settings and opportunities and the capability of the resource to provide such experiences. It allows all possible combinations of recreational experience, setting, and activity opportunities to be arranged along a continuum. Management objectives have been set for 1,130,400 acres of public land in San Juan, western Rio Arriba, and northwest Sandoval Counties. The following chart displays the public acreages per ROS class management objective.

ROS Objective		Acreage
Primitive	=	10,000
Semi-primitive non-motorized	=	24,000
Semi-primitive motorized	=	180,000
Roaded Natural	=	86,400
Rural	=	30,000
Urban	=	0

Recreation Management Areas have been designated to provide a framework for program emphasis. Three tiers of designations exist - Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), Special Management Areas (SMA), and an Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

Four SRMAs have been designated - Angel Peak Recreation Area, Simon Canyon Recreation

Area, Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area and Head Canyon Off-Road Vehicle Competition Area. These SRMAs have been designated for those sites which attract moderate to heavy visitor use and require intensive management to protect sensitive resources, resolve user conflicts, and provide for visitor safety.

Five SMAs have been designated - Carracas Mesa, Thomas Canyon, Negro Canyon, Glade Run Trail System, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Corridor. These SMAs have been designated for those sites that incur low visitor use and require a moderate level of management attention to meet goals and carry out ROS semi-primitive motorized and non-motorized objectives.

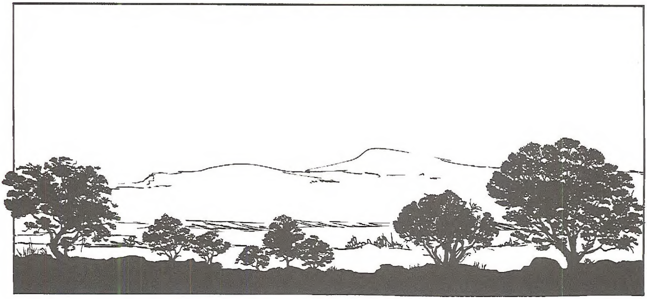
The remaining public lands not in SRMAs and SMAs have been designated an ERMA. Recreation resources and use are routinely monitored and periodic patrol provides the necessary information for appropriate management and feedback to planning.

There are also two Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) that are located within SRMAs and require special attention measures to protect sensitive resources. The Simon Canyon ACEC within the Simon Canyon Recreation Area was designated to protect natural, scenic and cultural values. The Angel Peak ACEC within the Angel Peak Recreation area was designated to protect natural and scenic values.

The recreation program is geared toward responding to public demand and building constituencies by providing visitor information and services as well as issuing special recreation permits. A variety of informational brochures and management plans are available over the counter or by mail. Applications for special recreation permits (SRP) are received for a variety of events. Commercial SRPs have been issued for outfitting and guide services, still photography and movie making. Competitive SRPs have been issued for mountain bike racing, horseback trail rides, and off-highway/off-road vehicle events such as hill climbs, motocross and desert racing. Special events like shadow and long dance ceremonies, the harmonic convergence, and educational/interpretive tours are also permitted.

Guidance

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for management of outdoor recreation on public lands. Section 202(c)(9) calls for land use planning consistent with statewide outdoor recreation plans. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended, provides for protection of outstanding river resources. It requires the identification and study of rivers or portions of rivers (wild and scenic, recreational) and directs federal agencies to cooperate with state governments. Other national laws that govern recreation management include the National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended; the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964,

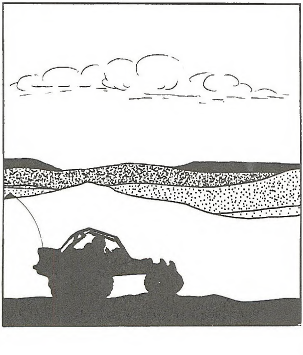


as amended; and the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended.

Recreation use is managed in order to protect the health and safety of visitors; to protect natural, cultural, and other resource values; to stimulate public enjoyment of public lands; and to resolve user conflicts. A broad range of outdoor recreation opportunities will continue to be provided for all segments of the public, commensurate with demand. Trails and other means of public access will continue to be maintained and developed where necessary to enhance recreation opportunities and allow public use.

Recreation resources will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as a part of project-level planning. Such evaluation will consider the significance of the proposed project and the sensitivity of recreation resources in the affected area. Stipulations will be attached as appropriate to ensure compatibility of projects with recreation management objectives. Cooperative Management Agreements with private, state and federal agencies for management of public lands, such as those around Navajo Lake, will be pursued.

The outdoor recreation program will continue to use the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum as a basic tool for inventory and management to ensure the general public the continued variety of quality recreational opportunities. Providing opportunities for backcountry recreation close to major urban areas will be stressed. Motorized vehicle recreation including off-road and off-highway vehicle use will be maintained to the greatest extent possible under existing policy. A concentrated effort will be made to locate and establish use areas and trails compatible with social and natural environments in close proximity to heavily populated areas.



The dynamic nature of this discipline and its close association with the Bureau's public image program and volunteer efforts may result in many shifts in management direction in the near future. Consistency may be complicated by recommendations and decisions resulting from on-going efforts like the New Mexico Statewide Comprehensive Recreation Plan (1986), the President's Commission on American Outdoors Report (1986), the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan (1985), and guidance under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Continuing efforts will be made to ensure consistency with on-going river and open space planning by San Juan County and the city of Farmington. Inventories of the La Plata, Animas and San Juan Rivers will be evaluated for potential eligibility under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to coincide with future local land-use planning. Cost recovery and constituency building will become important factors.

➥ *Implement ORV Designations*

Closed - Thomas Canyon SMA

Closed - Negro Canyon SMA

Closed - Simon Canyon (partial)

Limited - Angel Peak Recreation Area

Limited - Head Canyon Competition Area

Limited - Simon Canyon (partial)

Limited - Carracas Mesa

Limited - Continental Divide Corridor

Limited - Glade Run Trail System

Open - Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area

➡ *Implement ACEC Designations*

Angel Peak ACEC

Simon Canyon ACEC

Land Allocations

Angel Peak Recreation Area (see Section 5) - Develop a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions for Angel Peak Recreation Area.

Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area (see Section 5) - Develop and implement a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions.

Head Canyon Off-Road Vehicle Competition Area (see Section 5) - Develop and implement a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions.

Simon Canyon Recreation Area (see Section 5) - Implement the Final Simon Canyon Recreation Area Management Plan (1985) and management prescriptions including the Simon Canyon ACEC.

Carracas Mesa Special Management Area (see Section 5) - Develop and implement a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions.

Thomas Canyon Special Management Area (see Section 5) - Develop and implement a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions.

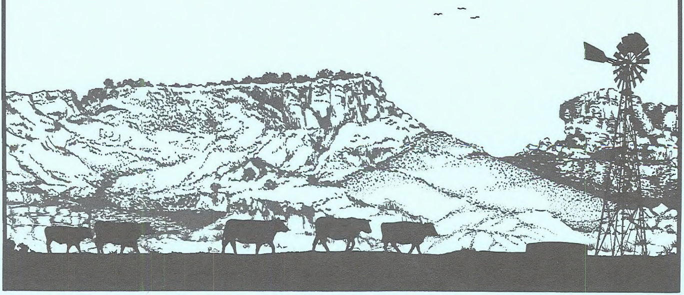
Negro Canyon Special Management Area (see Section 5) - Develop and implement a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions.

Glade Run Trail System (see Section 5) - Develop and implement a Recreation Area Management Plan and management prescriptions.

Continental Divide Corridor (see Section 5) - Implement decisions of the Continental Divide NST Comprehensive Plan (1985).

Plan Implementation & Monitoring

Section 3



Section 3

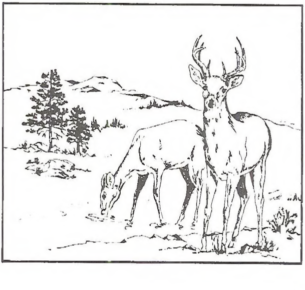
Plan Implementation & Monitoring

All future resource management authorizations and actions, including budget proposals, will conform or, at a minimum, not conflict with the Plan. All operations and activities under existing permits, contracts, cooperative agreements or other instruments for occupancy and use will be modified, if necessary, to conform with this Plan within a reasonable period of time, subject to valid existing rights.

Decisions in this Plan will be implemented over a period of years. In some cases, more detailed and site specific planning and environmental analysis may be required before an action can be taken.

Plan Implementation

There are three levels of decisions to be implemented in order to resolve the seven planning issues listed in Section 1. All three levels of implementation are identified in Section 2, Management Program.



The first level of implementation is to strive to meet the issue decisions which are the proposed resolutions of each planning issue. The second level of implementation is to meet the program objectives by accomplishing the program decisions listed as guidance for each resource program. The third level of implementation is to complete the land allocation decisions listed under each applicable resource program.

Implementation Procedures

After midyear, prior to establishing program packages, the Implementation Priorities Summary Worksheet (BLM Manual Form NM-1617-1) is completed by the specialist. The output is a list of decisions to be implemented or that have been implemented and their associated target or completion dates. The Implementation Worksheet (BLM Manual Form NM-1617-2) is then completed with an outcome of management prescriptions or sequence of events with estimated cost targets and dates. For decisions to be implemented, the prescriptions and estimated costs are worked into the budget cycle process for the next fiscal year. Forms NM-1617-1 and NM-1617-2 are collected by the Branch Chiefs and given to the Planning and Environmental Coordinator for automation using the computerized system created by the New Mexico State Office for statewide RMP tracking.

The worksheets provide the basis for accountability in the development of Performance Improvement and Position Review (PIPR) elements to ensure commitment to implement the decisions of land-use planning. It is the duty of the Branch Chiefs to ensure that decisions to be accomplished be written into the PIPR of the responsible specialist.

Plan Monitoring

Monitoring provides a record of the progress made in implementing the RMP. The record contains information for use in routine plan evaluations which provides a source of monitoring data to evaluate the Plan's effectiveness and usefulness in the management of public land resources. Documentation also provides information needed for the Annual RMP Report.

While implementation of the plan is the ultimate responsibility of the Farmington Resource Area Manager, the overall tracking of the plan will be conducted by the Planning and Environmental Coordinator. However, the tracking of specific decisions will require a commitment from the Area Manager, Branch Chiefs, and Resource Specialists to ensure plan implementation actions are documented.

Monitoring Procedures

As the decisions are implemented, the Resource Specialist responsible for the action will complete a Plan Management Worksheet (BLM Manual Form NM-1617-3) to provide a transition from implementation to tracking the decisions. The Branch Chiefs will compile each section's worksheets and file them with the Planning and Environmental Coordinator. Form NM-1617-3 will be three-hole punched and placed in the "Master RMP" in a section labeled Decision Evaluation. This section will form the basis for plan evaluation in the Annual RMP Report.

Plan Maintenance & Evaluation

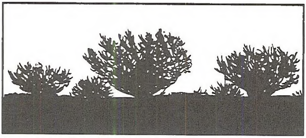
Section 4

Section 4

Plan Maintenance & Evaluation

Plan Maintenance

The completed Farmington Resource Management Plan provides general guidance for management of the public lands in the Resource Area. The useful life-expectancy of the RMP is expected to be approximately 15 years. To ensure the document maintains viability and usefulness for the intended life-expectancy, maintenance of the RMP must be accomplished. Plan maintenance includes correcting errors in the text, updating data bases, and correcting map errors.



Plan maintenance is different from the two other methods of modifying land use plans (plan amendment and revision). The following three definitions are provided to clarify the differences of these types of plan modifications and provide a better understanding of what constitutes plan maintenance.

> Maintenance — Plan maintenance is a minor change in data or plan material; will not change a land use decision; no NEPA document is required; no public involvement is needed; and documentation is informal. For example, a change in a word or correction of a typographical error would come under this category.

> Amendment — Plan amendments are usually major changes in plan material; will change one or more decisions; will need NEPA compliance; will need public involvement; must be formally documented; and need to be signed off by the approving authority (State Director).

> Revisions — Plan revisions are a total review and possible rewrite of the plan material accomplished after the useful life of the RMP has expired; many decisions could change; NEPA compliance and public involvement is required; formal documentation is required; and basically the same steps used in the preparation of an RMP are required.

Plan Maintenance Procedures

The performance of proper plan maintenance requires a commitment from the Area Manager, Branch Chiefs, and Resource Specialists. To encourage staff commitment plan maintenance procedures should be uncomplicated and easily performed. The Farmington RMP will use a "forms-by-number" system to provide a simple structure for maintenance including documentation procedures for land use plans.

To implement this "forms-by-number" system, the entire Farmington Resource Management Plan will be three-hole punched and placed in a binder entitled "Master RMP" to allow insertion of the forms. A change index sheet, Form RMP-1 (see Figure 4-1), will also be added to the beginning of the Master RMP. The change index

FORM RMP-1

Farmington Resource Area

Farmington, New Mexico

RMP Maintenance Index Sheet

CHANGE NUMBER (Page & No.)	DATE	CHANGED ITEM SUMMARIZED STATEMENT

FIGURE 4-1

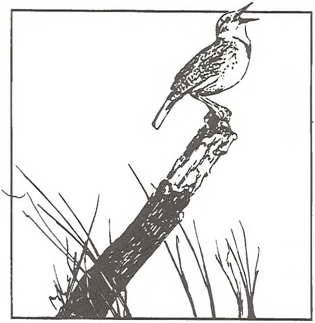
sheet will contain the change numbers — including the page number and the change sequence for that page. For example, the second change on Page 22 would be labeled change number 22-2.

To use the system, the individual (i.e. Area Manager, Staff Chief, Resource Specialist) identifying the need for change completes Form RMP-2 (see Figure 4-2). The change number, location of change, description of change, and reason for change — including reference to other material (e.g. EA, HMP, AMP) will be legibly handwritten in ink on Form RMP-2.

When an individual initiates a change Form RMP-2 is turned over to the Branch Chief for review, signature and incorporation into the Master RMP by the Planning & Environmental Coordinator. The change number is recorded on the index sheet (Form RMP-1) at the front of the Master RMP. The original RMP material to be changed will be lined through neatly (i.e. simply overstruck, not written over or changed) to maintain the integrity of the original material on computer disk. The change number will be plainly written in the margin on each original page and Form RMP-2 will be placed in the Master RMP preceding the changed page.

When a change is initiated, Form RMP-2 goes to the Branch Chief for review, signature and incorporation into the Master RMP by the Planning & Environmental Coordinator.

This plan maintenance section should assist the Area Manager and staff in keeping the plan usable until it is amended or revised. It is probable that information in any maintained RMP will be used as a basis for updating the plan. If the plan is not kept up to date a very valuable planning data source will be lost. When implemented, the "forms-by-number" system will assist in meeting the planning regulations covering plan maintenance. In addition, the system will ensure the Area Manager has a usable plan for day-to-day program direction and annual work plan development.



Plan Evaluation

A formal evaluation of overall plan adequacy must be accomplished at a minimum at the end of every fifth year after plan completion. To assist in this process a yearly evaluation will be completed in the Annual RMP Report. The purpose of the yearly evaluation is to measure "what is" versus "what should be." Thus, the effectiveness of plan implementation will be measured by the level achieved in accomplishing plan decisions, program objectives and completing the land allocation decisions identified in Section 2.

Evaluation Procedures

The yearly evaluation will be documented in the Annual RMP Report along with the Rangeland Program Summary updates and other pertinent information. The evaluation will focus on implementation of plan decisions as discussed in Section 2. The evaluation, at a minimum, should cover the points below.

1. How many land ownership adjustment proposals were initiated and/or completed?

2. How many greenwood and domestic coal license applications were received? How many were issued?

FORM RMP-2

Plan Change No. ______

(Relates to Change Number on Form RMP-1)

Page ________
Section ________
Heading ________

(Describe exactly what is to be deleted, added, rewritten, etc.)

Change:

(Describe exact rationale for above change, to include reference material i.e. EA, RMP, IM.)

Reason:

Signature as Appropriate:

Resource Specialist ______________________________ Date ____________

Branch Chief______________________________ Date ____________

Area Manager______________________________ Date ____________

FIGURE 4-2

3. What is the status of implementing Special Management Area prescriptions? What is the status of ACEC implementation plan completion.

4. What is the status of competitive coal leasing?

5. How many easements were acquired? What is the status of completing ORV designations? Were any emergency closures initiated?

6. What is the status of rangeland monitoring?

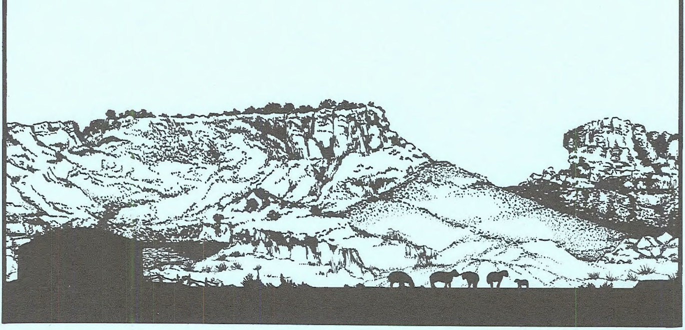
7. How many rights-of-way applications were received? How many were issued?

8. What is the status of meeting program objectives for each resource program? What program-specific decisions were implemented to accomplish the objective?

9. What is the status of implementing the land allocation decisions under each responsible program? What management prescriptions and planned actions were accomplished?

Special Management Areas

Section 5



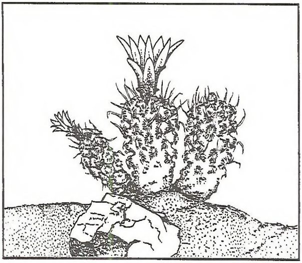
Section 5

Special Management Areas

Introduction

This section contains information on the Special Management Areas (SMAs) included in this Resource Management Plan. The SMAs include areas identified in former land-use plans as well as newly designated areas requiring special management.

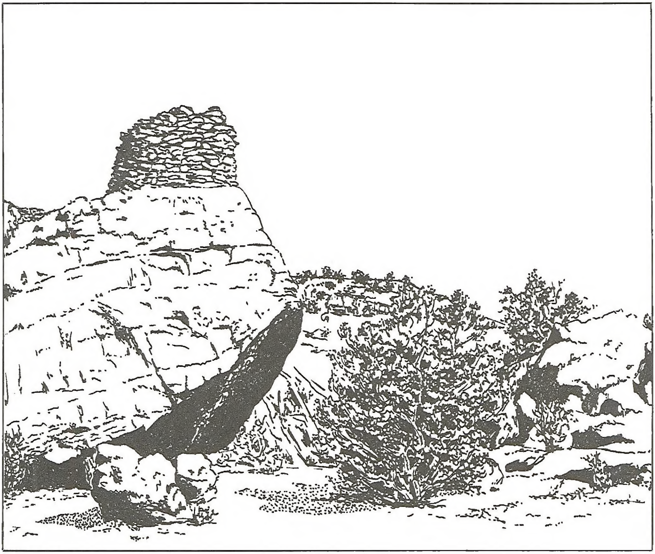
The text for each SMA includes a general description, management goals, and management prescriptions as well as a corresponding location map (sensitive resource values may not be mapped). The descriptive narratives of each SMA provide generalized background information on the area. The management goals state the general emphasis for administration. In an attempt to direct the necessary funding toward on-the-ground management of special resources, management prescriptions for each SMA are generally listed in the order in which they are targeted for implementation. Some SMAs will require activity level planning, therefore, the implementation order of their prescriptions is designed to be flexible in adapting to new information. Detailed activity plans, to be developed after RMP approval, will contain more specific types of information. It is important to note that information described in this document is subject to modification during activity level planning. Where possible, management prescriptions for SMAs will be implemented upon RMP approval. Some of the prescriptions may be implemented simultaneously regardless of their order but ORV designations and implementation plans, mineral withdrawals, and land actions will usually be carried out first.



Management prescriptions do not invalidate prior existing rights. When the prescription of No Surface Occupancy for oil and gas development appears for individual SMAs, it only applies to new leases. In areas with existing leases special stipulations on applications for permits to drill and siting requirements are the only means by which the BLM can protect sensitive resources.

The prescription for implementing ORV designations after RMP approval includes a public map/brochure with accompanying narrative to provide public information on where ORV use is acceptable or unacceptable. On-the-ground regulatory signing will be implemented in all SMA's restricting ORV use and informational/educational signing will be placed in selected locations designated as "open" to provide public awareness of possible effects of off-the-road vehicle travel. More detailed ORV designation steps will be prepared and included for those SMAs requiring activity level planning.

The SMAs are listed on the following page and discussed in the same order.



Special Management Areas

RECREATION
1. Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area
2. Head Canyon ORV Competition Area
3. Simon Canyon Recreation Area
    - (a) Simon Canyon ACEC
4. Angel Peak Recreation Area
    - (a) Angel Peak ACEC
5. Carracas Mesa
6. Thomas Canyon
7. Negro Canyon
8. Glade Run Trail System
9. Continental Divide Corridor

WILDERNESS
10. Bisti Wilderness
    - (a) Badlands ACEC
11. De-na-zin Wilderness
    - (a) Log Jam ACEC
    - (b) Lost Pine ACEC
12. Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area

CULTURAL RESOURCES
13. Navajo Refugee Sites
    - (a) Shephard Site
    - (b) Crow Canyon District
    - (c) Hooded Fireplace & Largo School District ACEC
    - (d) Tapacito & Split Rock District ACEC
    - (e) Frances Ruin ACEC
    - (f) Christmas Tree Ruin ACEC
    - (g) Simon Ruin
    - (h) San Rafael Canyon ACEC
    - (i) Romine Canyon Ruin
    - (j) Prieta Mesa Site
    - (k) Delgadito Pueblito
    - (l) Cagle's Site
    - (m) Adams Canyon Site
    - (n) Casa Mesa Diablo
    - (o) Rincon Rockshelter
    - (p) Hill Road Ruin
    - (q) Gomez Point Site
    - (r) Gomez Canyon Ruin
    - (s) Adolfo Canyon Site
    - (t) Unreachable Rockshelter
    - (u) Compressor Station Ruin
    - (v) Foothold & Overlook Ruins District
    - (w) Pointed Butte Ruin
    - (x) Rincon Largo District
    - (y) Kin Yazhi (Little House)
    - (z) Canyon View Ruin
14. Native American Traditional Use & Sacred Areas
    - (a) Gobernador Knob
    - (b) Tanner Lake Battlefield
    - (c) Salt Point ACEC
    - (d) Huerfano Mesa
15. East Side Rincon Site
16. Chaco Outliers Group
    - (a) Kin Nizhoni
    - (b) Pierre's Site ACEC
    - (c) Halfway House ACEC
    - (d) Twin Angels ACEC
    - (e) Jacques Site
    - (f) Andrews Ranch
    - (g) Holmes Group
    - (h) Casamero Community ACEC
17. Chacra Mesa Complex & ACEC
18. Farmer's Arroyo Site

FORESTRY
19. Laguna Seca Mesa

MINERALS
20. Beechatuda Tongue
21. Coal Belt

LANDS
22. Right-of-Way Windows
    - (a) Torreon
    - (b) Continental Divide
    - (c) Escavada
    - (d) Betonnie Tsosie

WILDLIFE
23. The Hogback ACEC
24. Reese Canyon Research Natural Area
25. Aztec Gilia ACEC
26. River Tracts
27. Bald Eagle ACEC

PALEONTOLOGY
28. Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC
29. Kutz Canyon Paleontological Area
30. Betonnie Tsosie
31. Fossil Forrest Research Natural Area

WATERSHED
32. Farmington Lake Watershed

1. Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area

General Description:

The Dunes Vehicle Recreation area comprises about 1,000 acres of land just south of Farmington, New Mexico. Public access is provided from State Highway 371 along moderate to steep unmaintained routes.

The south, east, and west boundaries of the area are well-defined by steep canyon walls that give way to talus slopes. A wide range of topographic relief is available in the form of wide sandy washes, rock-filled arroyos, sparsely vegetated hills, and moderate to steep slopes consisting of loose rock and solid canyon walls. Vegetation is minimal with the major species being common grasses and juniper trees.

Oil and gas exploration and off-road vehicle activity make up the major use of the area. Competitive events such as hill climbs are popular among local residents, but the area is mainly used by ORV enthusiasts who enjoy a variety of motorized recreation opportunities. Diverse landforms challenge both man and machine. Over 30 years of use has produced an area of dunes and well established hill runs and trails.

Even though actual visitor use is unknown, observation of weekend users and inventory of the many well-defined vehicle trails indicate moderate to intensive ORV use. Scattered home sites to the north represent potential problems. Noise and trespassing have been reported due to uncontrolled ORV use. Auto wreckage and scattered trash exist below the escarpment along State Highway 371.

Management Goals:

The primary goal for the purpose of management is for ORV freeplay and authorized events. Administration is intended to be non-supervisory with minimal restrictions and facilities as necessary to meet the goals of minimizing user conflicts, promoting public safety, and protecting resources.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "open" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.

3. Designate as Special Recreation Management Area.

4. Prepare Recreation Area Management Plan.

5. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.

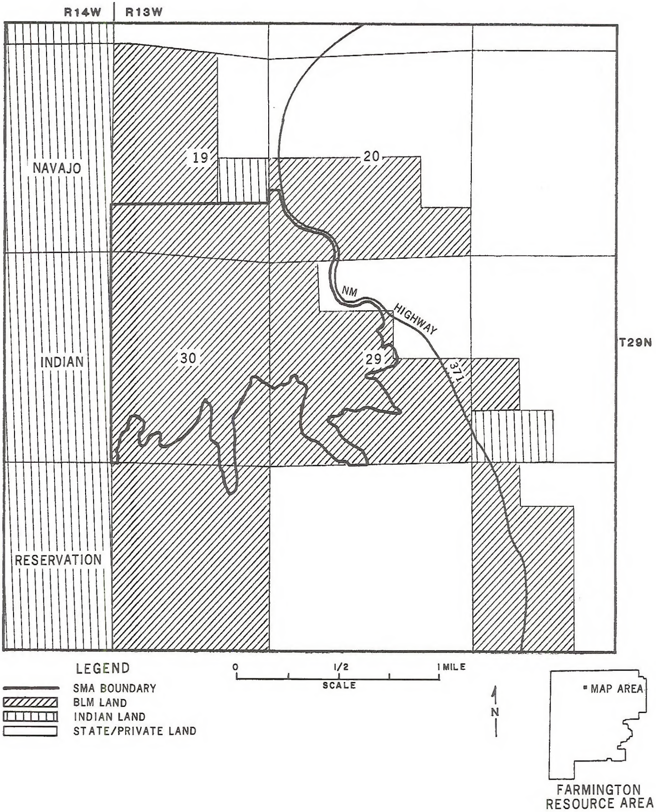
6. Apply VRM Class IV objectives.

7. Complete 10% Class II cultural resource inventory to determine site density, existing impacts and potential impacts resulting from ORV use. Additional inventory and mitigation requirements will then be determined in consultation with the SHPO.

8. Improve the access route from Highway 371.

9. Post highway directional sign.

10. Complete fencing, signing and other administrative projects such as information displays and parking facilities.



MAP 5-1

DUNES VEHICLE RECREATION AREA

2. Head Canyon ORV Competition Area

General Description:

This SMA includes about 150 acres of public land abutting the east side of State Highway 371 just south of Farmington, New Mexico.

The terrain in the northern portion is relatively flat and slopes gently upward toward hilly topographic relief in the southern portion. Vegetation is sparse and consists mainly of common grasses and a few scattered juniper trees.

Major use of the area includes oil and gas activity and competitive motorcycle events. Oil and gas storage facilities and pipelines are located within the SMA near two-track vehicle routes. Past ORV competitive events are evident from an existing moto-cross course which includes well-rounded berms, jumps, corners, and the placement of rubber tires for barriers and course markers. The area has been used for many years as indicated by the well established course which dominates the landscape within the SMA.

The costs of environmental compliance have reduced the number of applications in recent years for competitive events. The low membership in a number of competing clubs combined with increased costs associated with permitting is suspected to have caused the decrease in permit applications and authorized events.

Management Goals:

The primary purpose for special management of this area is to reduce authorization paperwork and costs associated with permitting ORV competitive events. Management goals include minimizing user conflicts, promoting public safety and protecting resources.

Management Prescription:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict use during authorized events.

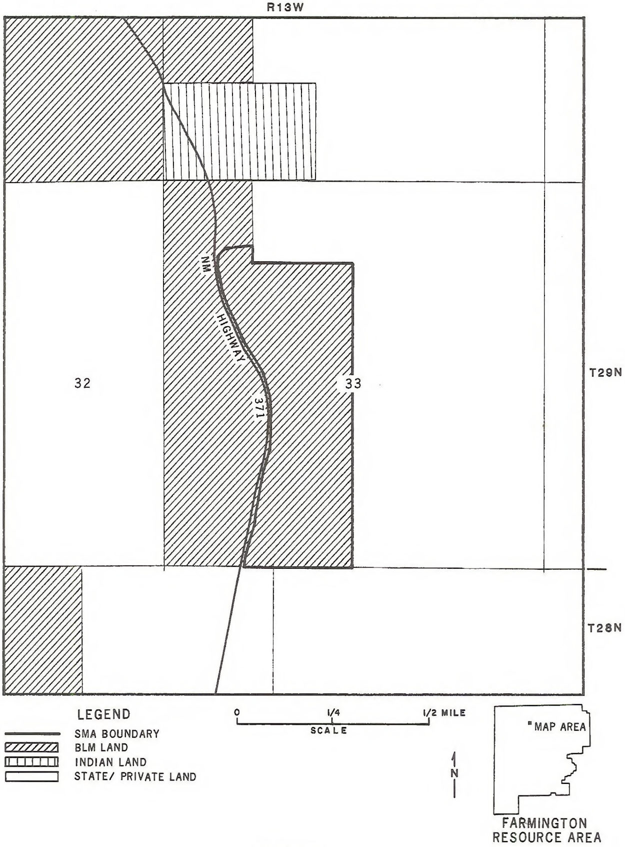
2. Designate as Special Recreation Management Area.

3. Prepare Recreation Area Management Plan.

4. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.

5. Apply VRM Class IV objectives.

6. Complete fencing, signing and other administrative projects such as information displays and parking facilities.



MAP 5-2

HEAD CANYON ORV COMPETITION AREA

3. Simon Canyon Recreation Area

General Description:

The Simon Canyon Recreation Area contains 3,811 acres of public lands, of which 3,491 acres are designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. It is located approximately 25 miles east of Aztec and Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico, on the San Juan River, two and three-quarter miles west of Navajo Dam.

Access to the general area is via U.S. Highways 64 and 550, State Highway 44, and State Roads 173 and 539. Access to the Recreation Area is provided by a two-mile long public road that joins State Road 173.

Simon Canyon is characterized by moderately steep to very steep, rough, broken, and hilly topography. The elevation of Simon Canyon varies from 5,800 feet at the bottom of the canyon to 6,275 feet at the top of the rim. A small intermittent stream flows north to south and then westerly down the middle of the canyon into the San Juan River.

Plant species are generally consistent with the Upper and Lower Sonoran Life Zone, except for those areas where surface water provides for a localized riparian plant community. The more common grasses are blue grama, western wheatgrass, galleta, ring muhly, and three-awns. Various cactus species are present, primarily in the bottom of the canyon. An even-age stand of cottonwood trees is found at the bottom of the canyon and along the river, while piñon pine and juniper are found at the upper elevations with small, scattered patches of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir along the high canyon rims.

The canyon also provides habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, such as golden eagle, prairie falcon, great horned owl, scrub jay, quail, rock wren, spotted ground squirrel, mountain cottontail, skunk, gray fox, porcupine, coyote, and beaver. The upper and middle portions of the canyon provide shelter for deer.

Management Goals:

A detailed account of management objectives can be found in the Simon Canyon Recreation Area Management Plan (USDI, BLM 1985). The main objective for managing the ACEC is to preserve and protect the natural and cultural values of the area. The main objectives for the remainder of the Recreation Area are to reclaim disturbed areas and limit off-road vehicles to maintained roads.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan for the 320 acres in the SMA presently undesignated to restrict vehicles to maintained roads.

2. Continue implementation of the Recreation Area Management Plan and Project Plan.

3. Revise RAMP to include ACEC implementation.

4. Maintain Cooperative Management Agreement.

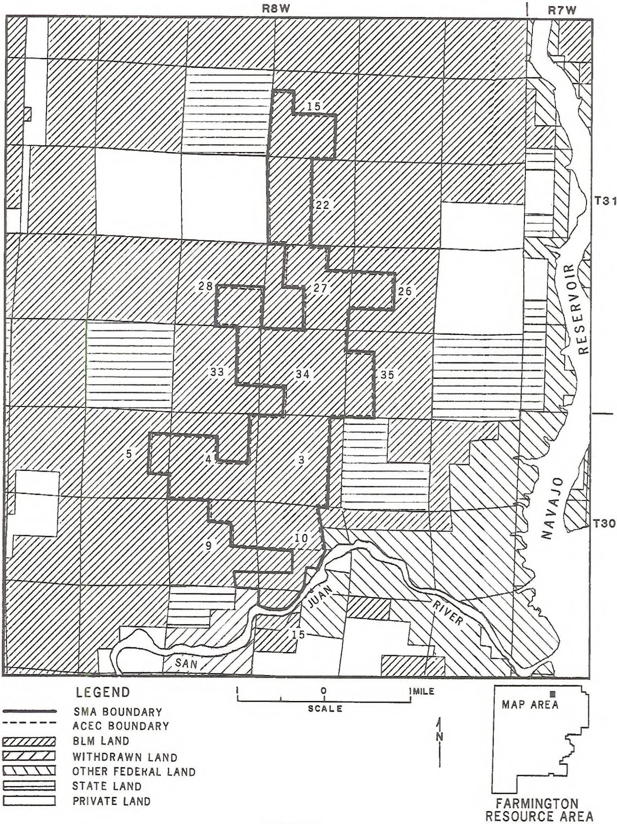
5. Apply special stipulations for mineral development.

6. Apply VRM Class II objectives.

7. Apply ROS semi-primitive non-motorized and motorized objectives.

8. Modify existing structures to blend with natural surroundings.

9. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.



MAP 5-3

SIMON CANYON RECREATION AREA

4. Angel Peak Recreation Area

General Description:

The Angel Peak Recreation Area is a BLM-administered facility containing approximately 10,240 acres of public lands. Along the canyon rim, a maintained gravel road takes the visitor to 16 family camping and picnic units - each with a fireplace, table, and concrete pad. There are parking areas, trails, and fenced overlooks which help visitors enjoy the exceptional vistas of the area.

The Angel Peak Recreation Area is located approximately 35 miles southeast of Farmington, San Juan County, New Mexico. An easement has been acquired for public access to the area via State Highway 44 south from Bloomfield to a clearly-marked turn-off. The road extends from Highway 44 approximately 6.5 miles to the end of the Angel Peak Campground Loop. Vegetation in the area consists of sparse grass on the hills. Trees are few and twisted into gnarled shapes.

The Angel Peak ACEC (500 acres) includes a rare geologic feature which appears as the shape of an angel with one uplifted wing. It visually dominates the area known as the Kutz Canyon Badlands and is an unusual example of extreme erosional patterns. The canyon is a barren badland of blue and gray layered shale, carved through the centuries. The tip of Angel Peak is hard sandstone which stands alone as the land around was washed and blown away. Various other mineral deposits add reds, yellows, browns, and lavenders to the blue and gray shale strata of the canyon walls. Visitors should observe that littering, wood cutting and discharging firearms are prohibited. A permit is required for campers staying 14 consecutive days or more.

Management Goals:

The protection and preservation of the natural, scenic, and outdoor recreation values is the primary management goal. A secondary goal is to provide the opportunity to engage in a wide variety of activities including camping, hiking, rockhounding, sightseeing, and horseback riding.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to designated maintained roads.

2. Withdraw ACEC from future mineral entry, close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.

4. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

5. Designate as Special Recreation Management Area.

6. Prepare ACEC Recreation Area Management Plan.

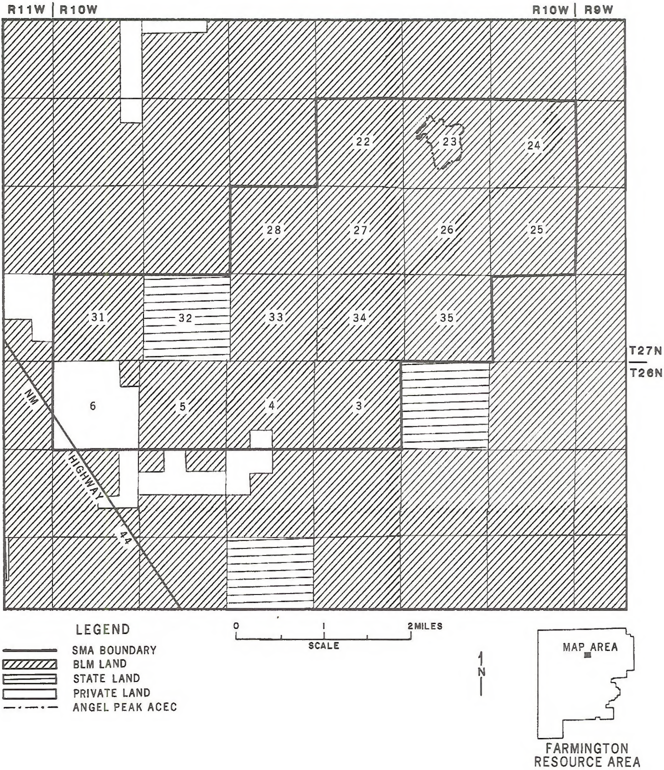
7. Maintain existing facilities.

8. Extend Cooperative Management Agreement.

9. Apply VRM Class II objectives.

10. Protect important fossil locales from visitor disturbance and facilitate paleontological research including collection and removal of fossils and excavation of sites.

11. Apply ROS roaded natural objectives.



MAP 5-4

ANGEL PEAK RECREATION AREA

5. Carracas Mesa

General Description:

This backcountry territory was recognized in the San Juan MFP (USDI, BLM 1979b) as a potential ACEC (3,000 acres). An enlarged area (7,000 acres) with the same name has achieved SMA status.

The Carracas Mesa SMA is bordered by Navajo Reservoir to the west, the state of Colorado to the north, and Carson National Forest to the east. The SMA is somewhat removed with restricted access due to the surrounding land ownership, natural landscape and unmarked primitive routes. Public access is possible from the south.

A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum inventory describes outdoor recreation opportunities to be in the semi-primitive motorized class. Day hunting is the most common activity known to occur. Other activities may include backpacking, snowmobiling, vehicle trail riding, and nature appreciation.

Wildlife of the Carracas Mesa SMA is typical of the piñon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitat. However, this area is special in the Resource Area because of its relatively undisturbed natural environment.

Wintering big game is the most visible wildlife use with elk numbering 150-300 animals in winter months and mule deer averaging 400 to 800 animals. Snows in Colorado drive animals down into this area beginning in late November. Mountain shrubs and grass, found in clearings, and seedlings provide winter forage. This area has been recommended by the BLM and USFS as a trophy mule deer hunting unit.

Mountain lion numbers are unusually high in the Carracas Mesa SMA and adjoining areas of the Carson National Forest. Twelve lions were taken off the forest by hunters in the 1985 season.

Management Goals:

Primary administrative emphasis for management of the Carracas Mesa SMA will be for semi-primitive non-motorized and motorized outdoor recreation opportunities as defined by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to designated routes and possible seasonal closures.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement and non-BLM inholdings.

4. Complete activity level planning.

5. Preclude ROW placement.

6. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

7. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.

8. Apply VRM Class I objectives.

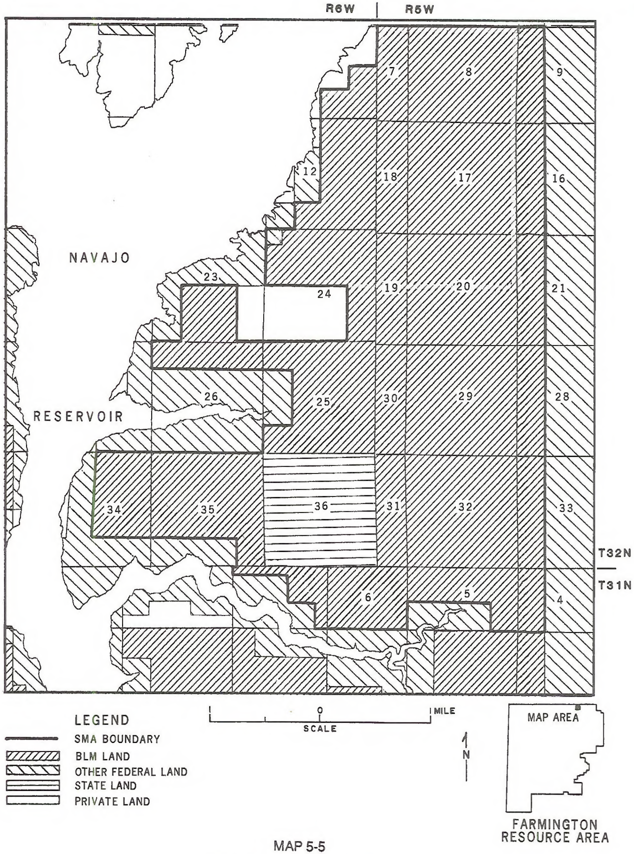
9. Apply ROS semi-primitive non-motorized and motorized objectives.

10. Require Visual, Wildlife, and Recreation program clearances for all surface disturbing activities.

11. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.

12. Fencing projects.

13. Sign placement.



MAP 5-5

CARRACAS MESA

6. Thomas Canyon

General Description:

Thomas Canyon (formerly Jones Canyon) was identified as a potential ACEC (3,210 acres) in the San Juan Management Framework Plan (USDI, BLM 1979b). Critical resources were identified as natural and wildlife values. About 4,630 acres are designated as an SMA primarily to enhance and protect semi-primitive nonmotorized types of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The area consists entirely of public lands. The area abuts the Colorado state border to the north and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation to the west. Public access is provided by proceeding west from N.M. State Highway 170 along a system of unmarked graded and unmaintained routes.

The area is heavily forested (piñon and juniper) with small pockets of ponderosa pine. The topography generally slopes from higher elevations in the west to lower elevations in the east with dissecting steep-sided canyons. The piñon-juniper habitat site supports large herds of wintering mule deer.

Noticeable intrusions include a few primitive two-track routes and a gas well. Adjacent lands to the east and south are scattered with oil and gas wells, storage facilities and related roads.

Natural values within the area are considered important and somewhat rare in an otherwise developed region. The area lies approximately 14 air miles north of Farmington, N.M. and is the only relatively undisturbed natural environment of its size within a 30-mile radius of the city. Scenic values are associated with the botanical, wildlife, geological and natural features of the area. A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Inventory describes existing outdoor recreation supply as semi-primitive motorized.

Management Goals:

The primary administrative goal for Thomas Canyon includes management of the area for semi-primitive nonmotorized types of outdoor recreation.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "closed" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement and non-BLM inholdings.

4. Preclude ROW placement.

5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

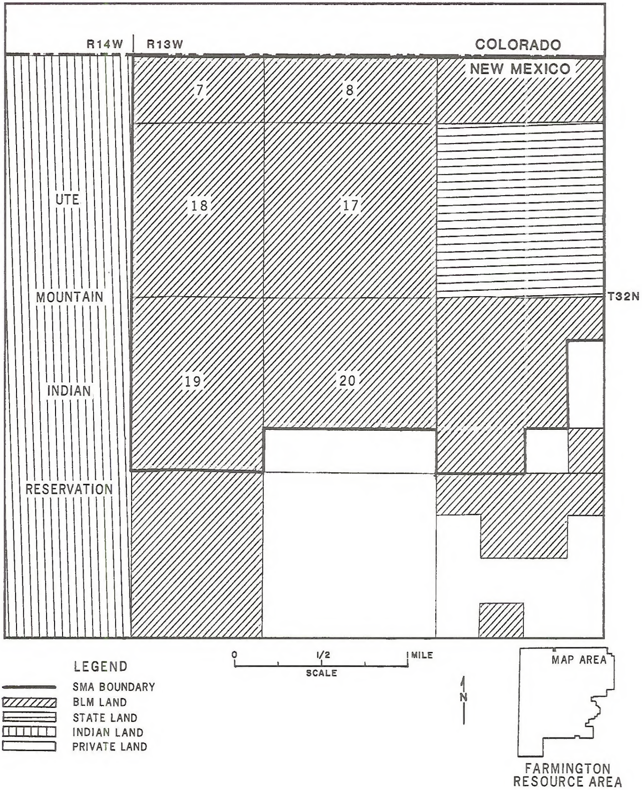
6. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.

7. Apply VRM Class I objectives.

8. Apply ROS semi-primitive nonmotorized objectives.

9. Require Visual, Cultural, Wildlife, and Recreation program clearances for all surface disturbing activities.

10. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.



MAP 5-6

THOMAS CANYON

7. Negro Canyon

General Description:

Negro Canyon was identified in the San Juan MFP (USDI, BLM 1979b) as a potential Area of Critical Environmental Concern (3,800 acres) because of its natural, scenic and wildlife values. About 1,600 acres have achieved SMA status.

This area is located approximately seven air miles north of Navajo Dam and just west of the Los Pinos River in San Juan County, New Mexico. Access to the area is via N.M. State Route 511, 10 miles north of Navajo Dam traveling east along very rough and rugged unmarked primitive routes.

There is high potential for natural value enjoyment by the public as the area is noted for its wildlife and botanical sightseeing opportunities as well as being suited for recreation use by those wishing a relatively undisturbed backcountry experience. Backpacking, primitive camping, day hiking and nature viewing opportunities are prevalent in this woodland canyon area.

A Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory identified outdoor recreation opportunities to be in the semi-primitive motorized class. Although no visitor use data are available, the area's close proximity to Navajo Reservoir, Simon Canyon Recreation Area and state-administered campgrounds may indicate important recreation values.

Management Goals:

The primary administrative goal for Negro Canyon includes management of the area for semi-primitive non-motorized types of outdoor recreation.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "closed" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.

4. Preclude ROW placement.

5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

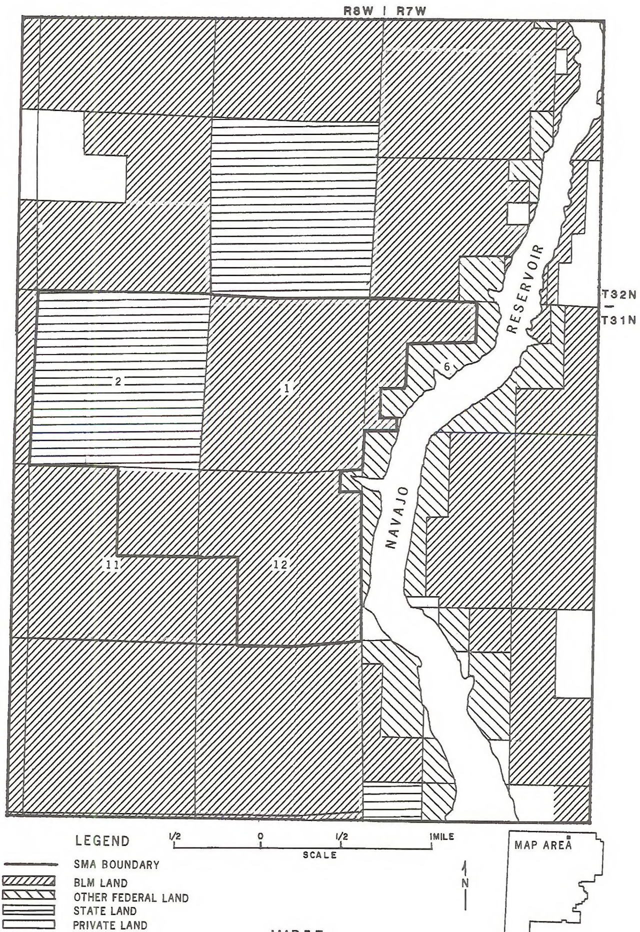
6. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.

7. Apply VRM Class I objectives.

8. Apply ROS semi-primitive non-motorized objectives.

9. Require Visual, Cultural, Wildlife, and Recreation program clearances for all surface disturbing activities.

10. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.



MAP 5-7
NEGRO CANYON

8. Glade Run Trail System

General Description:

This SMA is a network of established roads and undesignated trails that contain a variety of outdoor recreation opportunity environments. Major access points from the communities of Farmington, Flora Vista, and Aztec link nearly 40 miles of well-developed routes.

Various portions of this network have been ridden by local ORV enthusiasts for over 30 years as well as recent use by bicyclists. A local group sponsors an annual bicycle rally that attracts cyclists from surrounding states which occurs on well established trails and existing roads.

In general, the trail system can be described as rolling terrain that peaks on ridge tops and bottoms out in valley floors. Surface soils vary from deep sands to rock to hard-packed gravel or maintained roads. Forested woodlands feature piñon-juniper cover in some areas with sagebrush flats dominating other areas.

The sights and sounds one can expect to encounter vary from those found in an environment of paved roads, housing developments, power lines, moderate vehicular traffic, and other urban noises to areas natural in appearance with human-caused modification subdued and blended with the natural landscape.

According to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) Inventory, the trail travels through the urban and rural ROS classes with the majority occurring in the roaded natural class.

Management Goals:

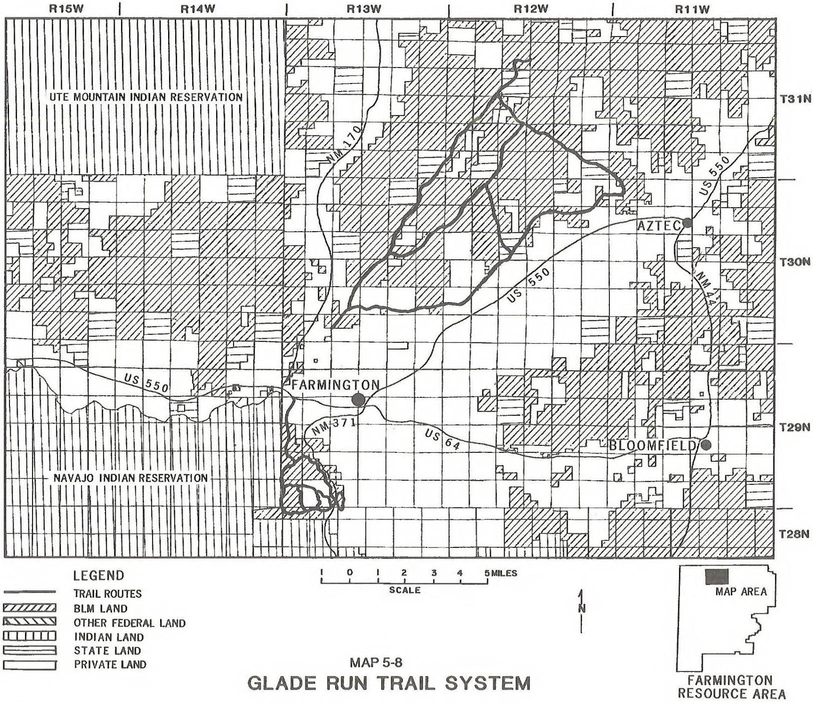
The Bureau of Land Management's primary role will be nonsupervisory in nature with trail administration designed for bicycles and small ORVs (e.g. three-wheelers, quads, and motorcycles). Diversity in trail surface, scenery, terrain, physical challenge, and personal risk will be maintained. Efforts will be made to ensure consistency and coordination with the city of Farmington and San Juan County river and open space planning. Potential exists for linking special management areas through linear corridors.

Management Prescriptions

1. Acquire easements.

2. Prepare project plan for trail development, maintenance, signing, fencing, and environmental awareness.

3. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.



MAP 5-8

GLADE RUN TRAIL SYSTEM

9. Continental Divide Corridor

General Description:

The National Parks and Recreation Act of Nov. 10, 1978, established the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Corridor. According to the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan prepared by the Forest Service, the BLM, and the National Park Service, the trail is a travel route which extends from Canada to Mexico. It will cross portions of 25 national forests, 3 national parks, 4 BLM districts and private land in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico and may utilize up to 1,922 miles (62%) of existing trails and primitive roads, depending upon which routes are chosen.

The Continental Divide Scenic Trail Corridor traverses five life zones: the Lower Sonoran Zone, Upper Sonoran Zone, Transition zone, Boreal Zone and the Arctic-Alpine Zone and ranges in elevation from 2,500 to 14,000 feet. Each of these life zones feature variety in climate, topography, plants, birds and animals. Ranges of elevation for various life zones decrease with increases in latitude along the route.

Alternative routes have also been identified within the 50 mile wide corridor (see map). This will provide users the opportunity to view and experience a great diversity of natural characteristics, view and experience prehistoric and historic human use of resources, participate in trail related recreation opportunities, and provide recreation in harmony with the natural environment.

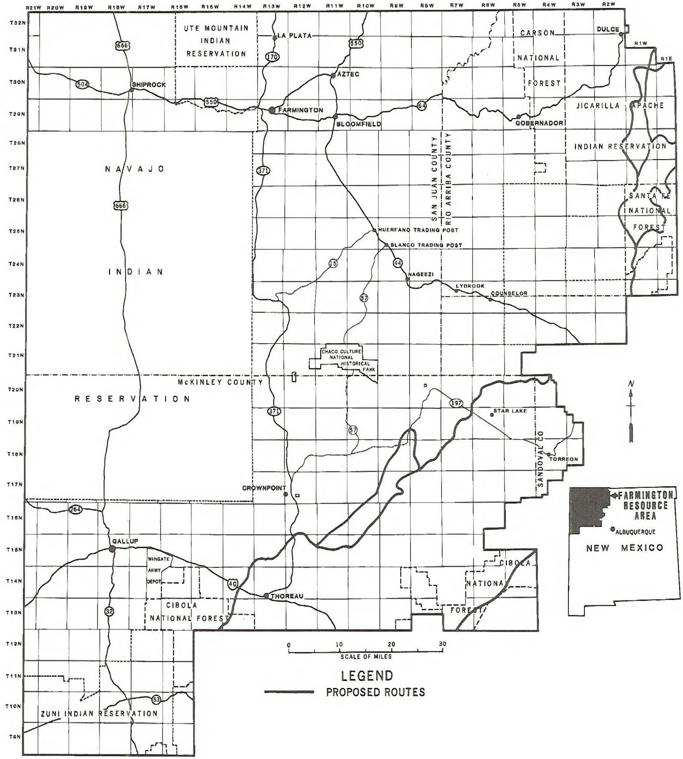
Management Goals:

The goal of the Continental Divide SMA is to facilitate and ensure the coordinated location, development, operation and maintenance of a high quality travel route extending along or near the Continental Divide.

Management Prescription:

1. Implement decisions of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan, 1985.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



LEGEND

PROPOSED ROUTES

MAP 5-9

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE CORRIDOR

10. Bisti Wilderness

General Description:

The Bisti Wilderness (3,946 acres) is located approximately 30 air miles south of Farmington and 15 miles northwest of Chaco Culture National Historical Park. The Bisti is a remote, desolate area of upland rolling topography and badlands terrain. The Fruitland Formation makes up the majority of lands in the Bisti and consists of interbedded shales, sandstones, and coals with a siltstone base. Weathering of the sandstones has resulted in many mushroom-shaped formations. The red coloration of the hills is a result of the shales being baked by high temperatures produced by the oxidation of the surrounding coals. The billowy mounds are the product of silts and clays that are rapidly eroding. The Kirtland Shale, which makes up the remaining portion of the badlands, contains colorful shales that cap some of the landforms.

Due in part to the soil composition and harsh environmental conditions, the badlands support few plant and animal species. The rugged, broken badlands dominating the Bisti provide an opportunity for an unusual type of primitive and unconfined recreation. Unique opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, photography, and geological/paleontological sightseeing exist (USDI, BLM 1979). It is the unique nature of the badlands themselves that adds to recreational opportunities. People come from all over the region to see the Bisti, which has received media coverage through such nationally distributed magazines as *Living Wilderness* (Nothdurft 1981), *Sunset* (1981), *Frontier* (Cheasebro 1980), and *New Mexico* (1985). The area is currently withdrawn from mineral entry and is "closed" to motorized/mechanized vehicle travel.

The Badlands ACEC contains 1,360 acres which was closed to vehicles and petrified wood collecting by Federal Register notice in 1978. It contains unusual topography "of compact, rolling hills, broken by narrow washes filled with mushroom formations and spires" (USDI, BLM, 1982). Additionally, it contains abundant remains of petrified logs and fossils.

Management Goals:

The management goals for the Bisti Wilderness are to preserve the natural, solitude, and primitive recreation values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Implement Wilderness Management Plan.

2. Withdraw Special Recreation Management Area status.

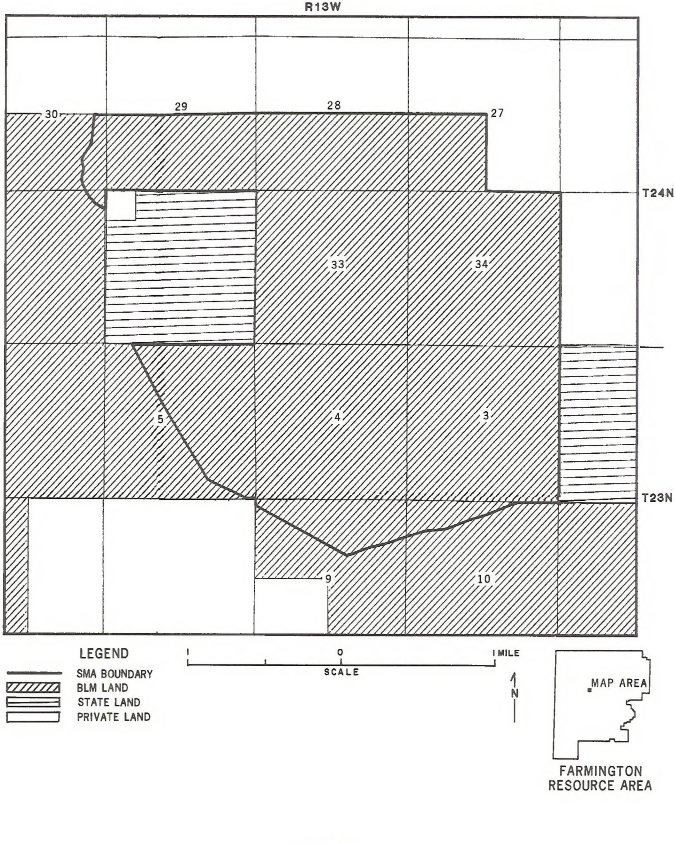
3. Incorporate ACEC activity plan into revisions of the Management Plan.

4. Intensively monitor topographic features along commonly travelled routes.

5. Photo-point monitor known paleontological sites.

6. Address potential effects of BLM acquisition of State Section 32.

7. Address effects of Navajo/Hopi Land Selection on planned parking facility.



MAP 5-10

BISTI WILDERNESS

11. De-na-zin Wilderness

General Description:

The De-na-zin Wilderness is located approximately 30 air miles south-southeast of Farmington and 16 miles northwest of Chaco Culture National Historical Park. The Wilderness covers approximately 19,700 acres of public lands, 11 inholdings (1,652 acres) of Navajo Indian allotment lands, and 2,520 acres of state lands.

The eastern edge of De-na-zin harbors a piñon-juniper community and is represented by yucca, Mormon tea, snakeweed, sagebrush, and assorted grasses and cacti, as well as piñon and juniper trees. The rolling grasslands found in the north and northeast portions consist predominantly of Indian ricegrass and alkali sacaton. The badlands produce very little vegetation, due in part to poor soil conditions. Although few species of animal life inhabit the badlands, the piñon-juniper and grassland communities are home to jays, ravens, scaled quail, rabbits, prairie dogs, coyotes, and badgers. Ferruginous hawks, golden eagles, and prairie falcons have been observed nesting in the area.

The opportunity for primitive and unconfined recreation is available throughout the majority of De-na-zin, derived primarily from the unusual nature of the topography and the unique scenery. Hiking, horseback riding, and photographic opportunities are concentrated in the badlands. The area is currently withdrawn from mineral entry and is "closed" to motorized/mechanized vehicle travel.

The Log Jam ACEC (320 acres) contains massive petrified logs attaining a diameter of up to six feet and a length of 75 feet or more. The logs occur in the Ojo Alamo Sandstone and may have been deposited in a single large flood event. This area is unusual for the concentrated nature and size of the logs.

The Lost Pine ACEC (80 acres) contains approximately a dozen ponderosa pines representing a southwestern biogeographical anomaly. These trees, which contain three golden eagle nests, are remnants of a cooler climate which no longer exists. Golden eagle tree nests are not common in the Resource Area and the eagles are prone to abandon nests, if disturbed.

Management Goals:

The management goals for the De-na-zin Wilderness are to preserve the natural, solitude, and primitive recreation values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Prepare and implement Wilderness Management Plan with ACEC considerations.

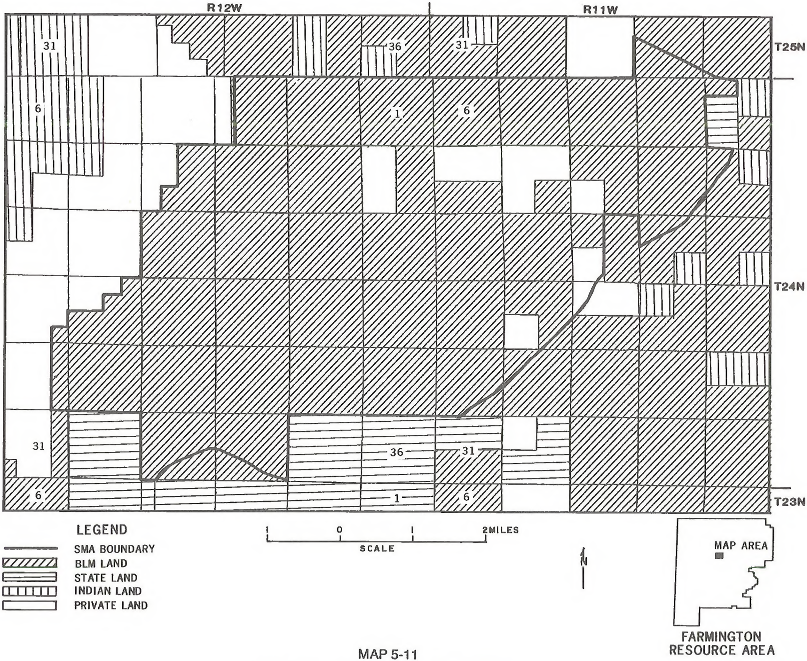
2. Withdraw Special Recreation Management Area status.

3. Intensive seasonal monitoring of raptor nesting territories.

4. Photo-point monitor known paleontological sites.

5. Apply special educational and awareness efforts to protect sensitive values.

6. Develop visitor access points and travel routes with precautions for protecting sensitive values.



MAP 5-11

DE-NA-ZIN WILDERNESS

12. Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area

General Description:

The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area (WSA) contains 6,563 acres of public land and is located in northwest New Mexico three miles north of Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

The geologic structures of the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA consist of the Fruitland Formation and the Kirtland Shale, which contain alternating layers of sandstones and gray, tan and olive variegated shales (Kues et al. 1977). These soft, unconsolidated sediments have eroded into a variety of forms. Outcrops are exposed as badlands and are characterized by highly rugged terrain, including spires, towers, and mushroom formations. The visual qualities of the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA result from the broken, coarse terrain and coloration. Browns, tans and grays are highlighted by maroon and purple banding.

The Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA contains geologic and paleontologic values that afford intrinsic educational and scenic opportunities. Fossils of dinosaurs, crocodiles, fish, turtles, and early mammals, as well as petrified wood can be found in the WSA (USDI, BLM 1979a).

The majority of the unit is badlands, but Ah-shi-sle-pah Wash near the center of the WSA adds rolling topography dissected by intermittent drainages. The southern portion of the WSA and a thin band along the eastern border are open and rolling uplands, and support shortgrass and sagebrush vegetation.

Wildlife species that may be encountered in the WSA include coyotes, upland game species such as scaled quail and mourning doves, bull snakes and rattlesnakes, lizards, and cottontail rabbits. Ferruginous hawks periodically nest in the area.

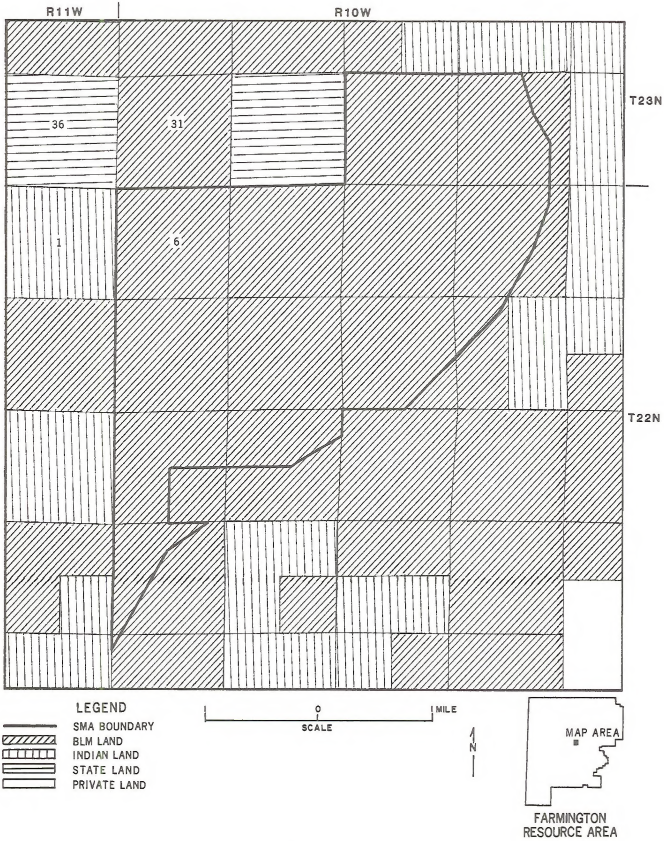
Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA are related to its topography. The expansive rolling hills and the intricacy of the dissected badlands provide the WSA with varied opportunities for dispersed recreation. The badlands offer the opportunity for hiking, camping, horseback riding, sightseeing, and photography. The WSA is used primarily for day hiking, with some overnight use occurring. Sightseeing opportunities related to the inherent scenic, geologic, and paleontological values exist throughout the WSA. The area is currently "limited" to motorized/ mechanized vehicle travel.

Management Goals:

The management goal for Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA is to preserve the natural, solitude, and primitive recreation values in the interim until the area is designated as Wilderness or is released from further wilderness consideration by Congress.

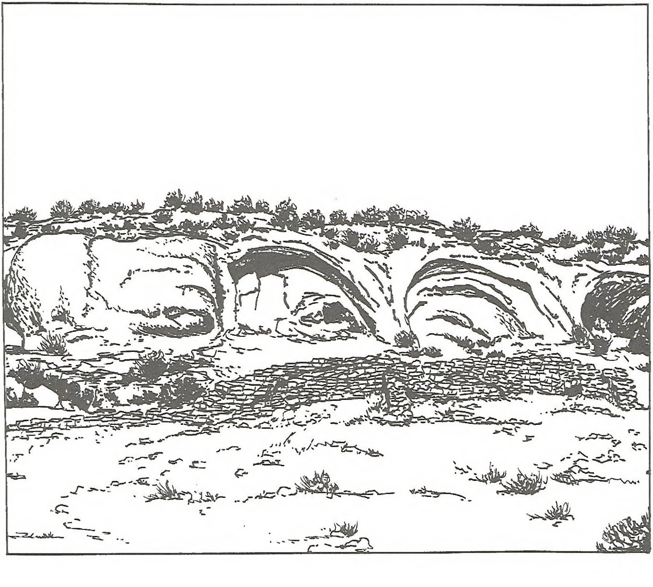
Management Prescriptions:

1. Prepare Preliminary Final EIS. Congress will make final decision on wilderness status.



MAP 5-12

AH-SHI-SLE-PAH WILDERNESS STUDY AREA



13. Navajo Refugee Sites

General Description:

A total of 38 sites in six ACECs and 20 SMAs will be managed under Special Management Area status. The sites are defensively positioned on mesa tops, on cliff faces, and on top of large boulders. Early investigators believed that these sites were built and occupied by Pueblo Indians fleeing the Spanish in the Rio Grande Valley. Tree-ring evidence dating the sites to the mid-1700s supports the idea that the sites were constructed by the Navajo for protection against attacks by Ute and Comanche groups. Although the sites post-dated the Pueblo Revolt, the Navajo were apparently influenced by Pueblo culture during this time. This is most strongly evidenced by the stone masonry structures exhibiting pueblo-style architecture, resulting in the descriptive term "pueblito" for this site type. They are also referred to as "Refugee" sites because of the earlier supposition that refugees from the Rio Grande Pueblos occupied the sites.

Site size varies from a single room to 40 rooms in multi-storied structures. Many of the sites have intact roofs and/or standing forked-stick hogans. Material remains indicate contact with a wide geographical area.

The majority of pueblitos are found in the Gobernador region east of Farmington, the area identified as the homeland of the Navajo People. The homeland, or Dinetah, covers approximately 1.5 million acres and includes much of the San Juan River drainage system. Topography is dominated by heavily dissected mesas, mesa benches, and valley bottoms.

(a) The Shephard Site: The FRA's southernmost pueblito has four rooms in a two-story structure with intact roofs. The number of corncobs found in the trash and in the floors and walls indicates that agriculture was a very important part of the local subsistence. Tree ring samples indicate construction around A.D. 1739. The site is located on a bench above a relatively wide valley with deep alluvial soils and covers 40 acres.

(b) The Crow Canyon District ACEC is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the area includes eight major ruins. Two of these, Shaft Ruin and Crow Canyon Ruin, have been stabilized. Several rock shelter storage bins and large rock art panels are located in the District. Pithouses dating to the Rosa Phase occupation (A.D. 700-900) are also located here. The area covers 4,380 acres.

(c) The Hooded Fireplace and Largo School District ACEC is located on a bench above Largo Canyon and includes 320 acres. The Largo School pueblito is small, containing two or three rooms, while the Hooded Fireplace Site is larger, with 11 rooms. The latter site name is from a well-preserved fireplace found in the corner of one of the rooms. There are many small Navajo sites also included within the District boundaries.

(d) Tapacito and Split Rock District ACEC includes approximately 240 acres. Tapacito consists of four well-preserved rooms and the remains of three others. The site was built in the A.D. 1690s making it one of the earliest recorded refugee sites. Split Rock is located less than one-half mile north of Tapacito on top of a large cracked boulder. There are four first-story rooms and there may have been a second story at one time.

(e) Frances Ruin ACEC is one of the largest known refugee sites with 40 rooms, a plaza, and a three-story tower. It was excavated in 1915 by Earl Morris with later investigations reported through the 1940s and into the 1970s. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The ACEC covers 40 acres.

(f) Christmas Tree Ruin ACEC (40 acres) differs from most Navajo Refugee sites in that it is a single large room in a rock shelter, rather than a free-standing pueblo.

(g) Simon Ruin: This site (40 acres) is located within the boundaries of the Simon Canyon Recreation Area and ACEC. It is the northwesternmost recorded Gobernador Phase pueblito and consists of a one-room structure built on top of a large boulder.

(h) San Rafael Canyon ACEC: San Rafael Canyon is the largest (5,460 acres) of the Navajo Refugee ACECs. It contains three sites listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties: Old Fort, Kin Naa Daa, and Three Corn Ruins. Old Fort Ruin was built defensively with a high wall on two sides and a steep mesa edge protecting the remainder of the site. Forked stick hogans and masonry structures built in the pueblito style were contained inside the walls. Three Corn Ruin is a multiple room pueblito built on top of a large sandstone outcrop rising above a mesa finger. Kin Naa Daa (Maize House) is a small pueblo on a talus boulder with hand and footholds leading from the boulder to the pueblito entrances. Numerous other early Navajo sites have also been recorded on the mesa and mesa benches above the canyon.

(i) Romine Canyon Ruin (40 acres) is on a sandstone crag that protrudes west from a bench of a finger of Frances Mesa. The site consists of a single-story six-room pueblito with an entry way or courtyard, midden areas, and a defensive wall that isolates the pueblito from the rest of the bench.

(j) Prieta Mesa Site (40 acres) is on the point of a bench of Prieta Mesa which drops sharply about 100 feet to the broad bench below. The site consists of a masonry-walled crag with a probable entryway. Three or four forked-stick or cribbed log hogans are enclosed by the wall. The entry appears to consist of a passage under a large horizontal timber into a narrow masonry room or corridor at the east end of the crag. The defensive wall differs from others because it has a number of large upright timbers set among the wall stones. A fourth hogan or sweatlodge lies on a small bench just northwest of the crag.

(k) Delgadito Pueblito (40 acres) is built on an isolated boulder in a southfacing cul-de-sac of Delgadito Canyon. A three-room pueblito is built on a boulder top and a two-room masonry unit is located at the base of the boulder. The lower rooms probably provided access to the upper rooms. A series of hand and footholds are also carved in the boulder above the lower rooms.

(l) Cagle's Site (40 acres) is in a small corner of a bench of Delgadita Mesa and sits on an isolated boulder. The pueblito contains either two rooms or one room with an entry passage.

(m) Adams Canyon Site (40 acres) is located on the edge of the cliff forming the west side of Adams Canyon. The site commands a view down Adams Canyon and across Carrizo Canyon to Gomez Point Ruin. The site includes a three-room pueblito, a forked-stick hogan, a stone-based hogan, a burned rock pile, and a trash deposit. Anasazi rock art panels are located on the cliff wall below the site.

(n) Casa Mesa Diablo (40 acres) is on a bench near the head of one of the branches of Encierro Canyon. The site consists of a pueblito, two possible hogans, a mound of oxidized sandstone, and various artifact scatters and midden. Four rooms are built on the edge of the bench and one room is on an outcrop that is nearly two meters higher than the rest of the bench. The roof of a lower room was probably the means of access.

(o) Rincon Rockshelter (40 acres) overlooks the head of a small tributary to Carrizo Canyon. The site consists of a walled rockshelter, masonry rooms on the cliff edge above, and midden debris on the bench below. The interior is heavily covered with mud mortar bearing many fingerprints. On the edge of the cliff are low walls outlining two rooms, one on either side of a crevice that may have been part of an entrance to the rockshelter.

(p) Hill Road Ruin is at the head of a small sandstone draw running north into Carrizo Canyon. The site is on a small boulder outcrop and consists of a pueblito, a possible hogan or windbreak, and surrounding trash deposits. The site covers 40 acres.

(q) Gomez Point Site (40 acres) is on a narrow promontory projecting east from the top of the mesa toward the junction of Gomez and Carrizo Canyons. The locations of the Adams Canyon site and the Gomez Canyon pueblito can be seen, but neither site can be distinguished with the naked eye. The site consists of three noncontiguous masonry structures and several midden areas enclosed by a defensive wall.

(r) Gomez Canyon Ruin (40 acres) is situated on a small sandstone point protruding from a bench of the mesa on the east side of Gomez Canyon. The site includes a pueblito, four forked-stick hogans, at least two midden areas, two piles of burned sandstone, and a few slab features.

(s) Adolfo Canyon Site (40 acres) is on a rock outcrop overlooking Adolfo Canyon from the west. Gould Pass Ruin, Gomez Canyon Site, and a large section of Adolfo Canyon can be seen from the site. The pueblito has a three-room, single-story pueblito, an extensive midden area, and six forked-stick hogans on the crest of the ridge. Two more hogans, two ramadas, and a pile of burned sandstone were also recorded on the bench below. Portions of the pueblito, hogans, and trash have been excavated.

(t) Unreachable Rockshelter consists of a walled rockshelter, a series of masonry wall remnants in alcoves and on ledges, artifact concentrations, and 13 forked-stick hogans on the mesa above. The site (60 acres) occupies a series of alcoves on the north side of Smith Canyon, a right bank tributary of Largo Canyon, and the mesa top above it.

(u) Compressor Station Ruin (40 acres) sits on the second broad bench on the south side of Largo Canyon. The site consists of a pueblito

on a free-standing sandstone outcrop, a burned rock pile, a slab-lined bin and forked-stick hogan, and an alcove containing a seep or spring. The pueblito has four ground floor rooms with evidence of a second story.

(v) The Foothold and Overlook Ruins District is on the east side of Palluche Canyon and includes 120 acres. Foothold Ruin sits on an isolated sandstone monolith with additional rooms at the base. Access up the monolith is by a set of footholds in the rockface. Roof beams and remnants of a hooded fireplace are found on the pueblito. The Overlook Site looks down on Foothold Ruin. It includes a pueblito, forked-stick hogans, a stone-based hogan, and other external features.

(w) The Pointed Butte Ruin covers 40 acres and occupies the top of a steep-sided isolated butte and the surrounding area. The site consists of the remains of about three rooms on the butte, three forked hogans south of it, and substantial areas of trash surrounding the pueblito and hogans. The most intact pueblito walls are segments that extend downward into crevices in the butte. Access to the butte was apparently by means of a masonry entryway and natural rock passage on the east side of the butte.

(x) The Rincon Largo District includes two pueblitos and covers 180 acres. The Tower of The Standing God is on a bench on the north side of the mesa dividing Johnson Canyon from Rincon Largo. Masonry rooms are built next to three boulders and a tower may have been built on top of one of the boulders. A Ye'ii figure has been incised into one of the rocks. Rincon Largo Ruin and a third pueblito are visible from this site. Rincon Largo Ruin sits on a sandstone crag and two stone circles are located downslope to the northeast.

(y) Kin Yazhi (Little House) sits on the eastern spur of a narrow mesa that separates Rockhouse Canyon from Rincon Largo and includes 40 acres. It commands a view up Largo Canyon for about six miles, down Largo for about a mile, and up Rincon Largo for about two miles. The structure has a north-facing doorway narrowed by a masonry pillar and contains evidence of a corner fireplace.

(z) Canyon View Ruin covers 40 acres. The site contains a two room pueblito with a third room added on as an entry. This structure sits on an elevated sandstone outcrop and has an excellent view up and down Largo Canyon as well as up Rincon Largo. The intact walls stand up to six feet in height and one room has intact roof elements. Two hogans and two trash middens are associated with the pueblito and are located underneath the rubble at the base of the outcrop.

Management Goals:

The management goal for the Navajo Refugee sites will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designations and implementation plans to restrict vehicles to designated roads and trails.

2. Acquire inholdings.

3. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

4. Preclude ROW placement.

5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

6. Document site conditions.

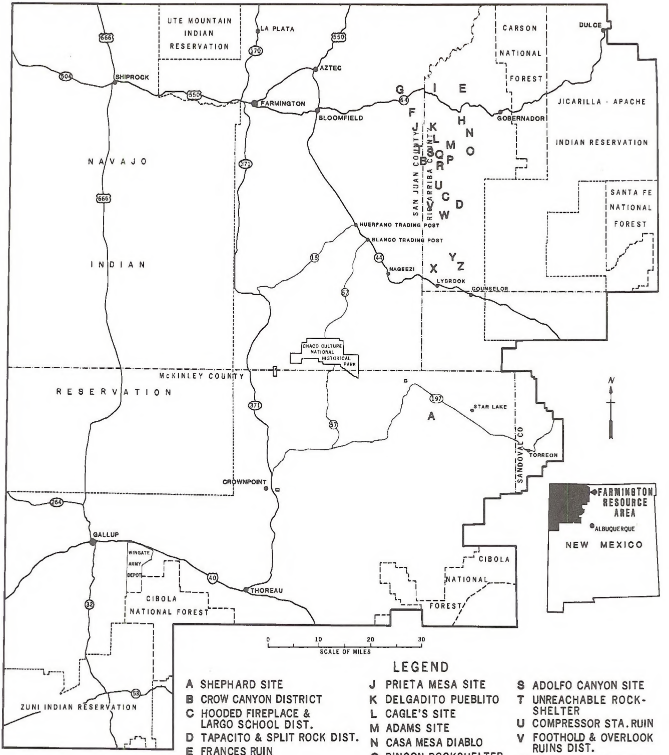
7. Acquire easements where needed.

8. Prepare recommendations for stabilization.

9. Complete and implement draft Cooperative Management Agreement for site monitoring.

10. Complete Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record documentation.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



LEGEND

A SHEPHARD SITE
B CROW CANYON DISTRICT
C HOODED FIREPLACE & LARGO SCHOOL DIST.
D TAPACITO & SPLIT ROCK DIST.
E FRANCES RUIN
F CHRISTMAS TREE RUIN
G SIMON RUIN
H SAN RAFAEL CANYON
I ROMINE CANYON RUIN
J PRIETA MESA SITE
K DELGADITO PUEBLITO
L CAGLE'S SITE
M ADAMS SITE
N CASA MESA DIABLO
O RINCON ROCKSHELTER
P HILL ROAD RUIN
Q GOMEZ POINT SITE
R GOMEZ CANYON RUIN
S ADOLFO CANYON SITE
T UNREACHABLE ROCK-SHELTER
U COMPRESSOR STA. RUIN
V FOOTHOLD & OVERLOOK RUINS DIST.
W POINTED BUTTE RUIN
X RINCON LARGO DISTRICT
Y KIN YAZHI (LITTLE HOUSE)
Z CANYON VIEW RUIN

MAP 5-13
NAVAJO REFUGEE SITES

14. Native American Traditional Use & Sacred Areas

General Description:

There has been an increasing interest in the recognition and protection of areas important to Native Americans. This stems from passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and the completion of regulations for enforcement of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA).

The Resource Area has been occupied by various Native American groups for the last 10,000 years. The Ute, Jicarilla Apache, and Navajo tribes all have recent ties to the area, while connections with the Zuni, Hopi, and Rio Grande pueblos are more ephemeral.

Designation of the following four areas as SMAs is only the first step in recognition of Native American values and it is expected that additional areas will be added to this SMA group in the future. These areas are only specific places of concern at this time.

Gobernador Knob (40 acres), according to tradition, is the area where the first four Navajo Clans arrived on their journey from the west and where the Holy People found Changing Woman, one of the most important Navajo deities. It is one of the few well-defined sacred areas in the Dinetah or Navajo Homeland.

The Tanner Lake Battlefield (80 acres) has been described as the site of a raid or battle that resulted in the deaths of many Navajos. Oral history gathered by York (1984) documents the incident as occurring sometime after the Navajo return from Fort Sumner in 1868. The area was occupied by Navajos who were attacked by rifle-carrying Jicarilla Apaches who burned the settlement and left the area with captives. The deceased Navajos were scalped and left unburied. Another account identifies the raiders as Ute Indians and places the attack prior to the Fort Sumner period. No surficial evidence remains but the site is significant because of the deaths that occurred there. The Navajo also believe that this place is dangerous and should be avoided (York 1984).

Salt Point ACEC (Ashiihnaa'ah, Salt Going Down Point, 640 acres) is traditionally associated with the Navajo Salt Woman. Other than this, little is known about the area. It is identified by Van Valkenburgh (1974) as a Navajo sacred place.

Huerfano Mesa (3,670 acres) is a large isolated mesa which dominates the landscape south of the San Juan River and can be seen from the Chuska Mountains 50 miles to the west. It is a sacred mountain in Navajo tradition. It is mentioned in the Blessingway ceremony and was the scene of first girl's first adolescence ceremony for Changing Woman and the point of Changing Woman's departure for the Western Sea. It is used for gathering plant and herbal medicines (Van Valkenburgh 1974).

Management Goals:

The management goal for this category of sites is protection of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designations and implementation plans to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

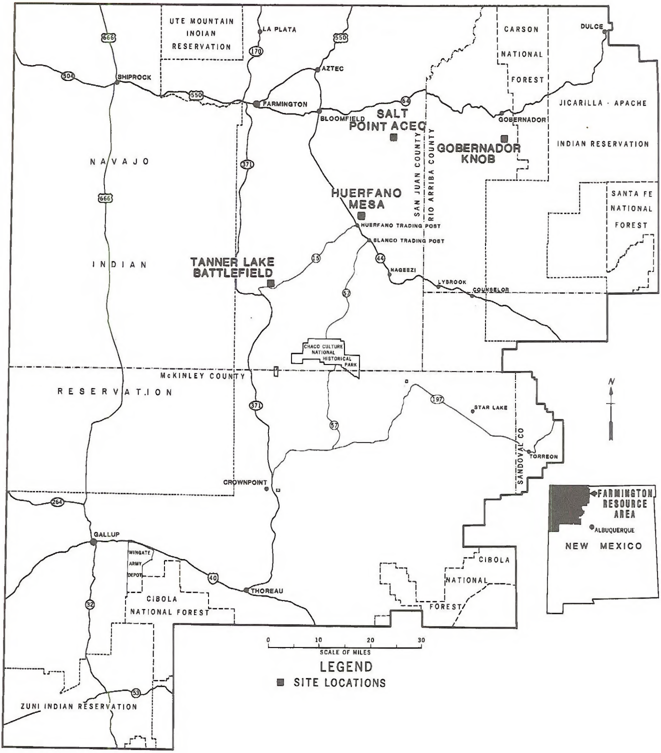
3. Preclude ROW placement.

4. Develop programmatic MOU with Native American groups to define consultation procedure.

5. Conduct ethnographic and literature search to develop a data base identifying specific areas of concern for management as SMAs.

Note: It is expected that additional areas of importance to Native Americans will be identified throughout the Resource Area as a result of objectives 4 & 5 above.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



MAP 5-14

NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USE AND SACRED AREAS

15. East Side Rincon Site

General Description:

The East Side Rincon Site (100 acres) is located on a narrow riverine terrace on the east side of the La Plata River. The river channel cuts into the east bank of the site, creating a steep-banked terrace edge which rises 45 to 100 meters above the floodplain. A deeply entrenched arroyo also bisects portions of the site. Cultural features are exposed in the banks of the arroyo and in the east bank of the La Plata River.

The site contains evidence of an Archaic occupation as well as Basketmaker and Pueblo components. The Basketmaker III - Pueblo I occupation appears the most expansive, including at least six pithouses, several storage cists, and a trash midden.

The site was first recorded in 1935, with additional recordation in 1964 and complete documentation in 1983 and 1984. The latter work resulted in listing the site on the National Register of Historic Places. The site is significant because little is known about the Archaic and Basketmaker use of the La Plata Valley and it represents one of the few Basketmaker villages documented in this area.

Management Goals:

The management goal is to protect cultural resource values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to designated roads and trails.

2. No surface occupancy.

3. Acquire easement.

4. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

5. Preclude ROW placement.

6. Activate patrol and surveillance.

7. Aerial photo documentation.

8. Establish erosion monitoring program.

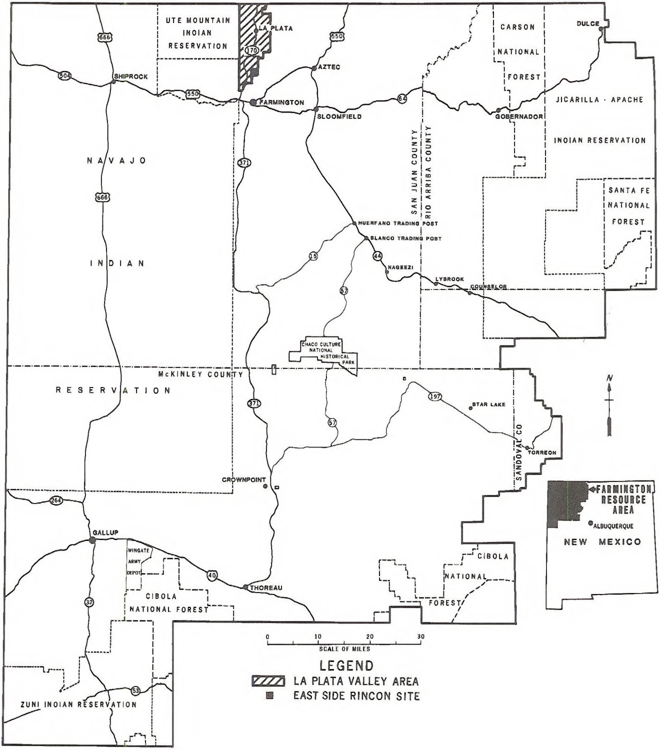
9. Establish yearly documentation and/or excavation of exposed features.

10. Yearly submittal of salvaged data for analysis (pollen, float, dendro, radiocarbon).

11. Curation of remaining artifacts for analysis.

12. Biannual evaluation of applicable erosion control measures.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



MAP 5-15

EAST SIDE RINCON SITE

16. Chaco Outliers Group

General Description:

The SMA includes eight sites recognized as Chaco Outliers. The sites are widely distributed throughout the Resource Area and are found in a variety of environmental settings. All have evidence of interaction with Chaco Canyon during the Pueblo II-III periods of occupation. Seven of the eight sites are protected under PL 96-550.

Kin Nizhoni Community

The Kin Nizhoni Community covers approximately 800 acres of private and BLM land and is located southeast of Ambrosia Lake. The community consists of 88 sites containing 104 structures with over 30 rooms. The community clusters around a low mesa and is surrounded by marshlands. The two major structures are Kin Nizhoni, a rectangular ruin containing 14 rooms and two kivas, and Lower Kin Nizhoni, which contains three rooms, a kiva, and an enclosed plaza. It is thought that Kin Nizhoni and Lower Kin Nizhoni were linked by a roadway and that Kin Nizhoni was the terminus of a major Chacoan roadway. The community appears to have been occupied between A.D. 950 and A.D. 1100.

➡ Management Goals:

The management goal for the Kin Nizhoni Community will be the protection of cultural values.

➡ Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue implementation of existing CRMP.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement.

4. Informed placement of rights-of-way.

5. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.

6. Continue photo, erosion monitoring, patrol and surveillance programs.

7. Complete cadastral survey and fencing.

8. Complete National Register nomination.

9. Stabilize and backfill deteriorated parts of the site.

10. Complete Class III inventory.

11. Complete prehistoric roads survey.

12. Complete file search to consolidate all information about the site in single repository (i.e. BLM-FRA).

13. Withdraw or reschedule grazing rights.

Pierre's Site ACEC

Pierre's Site ACEC is a 440-acre parcel 10 miles north of Chaco Culture National Historical Park and 11.5 miles southwest of Blanco Trading Post. The community includes three Chacoan structures, nine small structures, and nine special use areas, all dating from A.D. 900 - 1150. Two of the Chacoan structures are built on top of a prominent butte while the third and largest is built on alluvial deposits. The prehistoric "Great North Road" passes through the site adjacent to the largest structure. A total of 45 rooms and six kivas have been identified in these Chacoan structures while the smaller sites each include 5 to 10 rooms with an associated kiva.

➡ Management Goals:

The management goal for Pierre's site will be to protect cultural resource values and enhance these values for visitor interpretation.

➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and to oil and gas leasing.

3. Complete and implement CRMP as called for in the Chacoan Community Interim Management Plan (1980).

4. Informed placement of rights-of-way.

5. Continue photo, erosion monitoring, patrol, and surveillance programs.

6. Complete cadastral survey.

7. Close to grazing, close to wood cutting and gathering.

8. Stabilize and backfill areas.

9. Complete National Register nomination.

10. Complete file search to consolidate all information about the site in a single repository (i.e. BLM-FRA).

11. Complete Class III inventory.

Halfway House ACEC

Halfway House is a one-story, rectangular masonry structure estimated to contain 12 rooms. It is located on a low rise near Gallegos Wash. Segments of what may have been a major Chacoan road have been identified on the east and south sides of the structure. Core and veneer masonry and ceramics on the site indicate an occupation between A.D. 975 and A.D. 1150. The site includes 40 acres.

➡ *Management Goals:*

The management goal for Halfway House will be to protect cultural resource values.

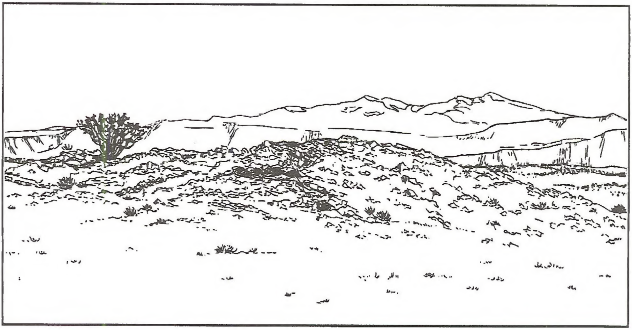
➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement.

4. Continue implementation of existing CRMP.



5. Informed placement of rights-of-way.

6. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

7. Close to land treatment projects.

8. Continue photo-monitoring, patrol and surveillance programs.

9. Backfill vandalized areas.

10. Complete cadastral survey.

11. Improve existing fencing.

12. Complete file search to consolidate all information about the site in a single repository (i.e. BLM-FRA).

Twin Angels ACEC

Twin Angels consists of four separate structures located on a steep cliff edge overlooking Kutz Canyon. The largest structure is a one-story rectangular room block containing 17 to 19 rooms and two kivas. Immediately to the southwest is a U-shaped rubble mound which may be a shrine. A low square rubble mound is located northwest of the larger room block. The core and veneer masonry and ceramics found at the site indicate an occupation between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1250.

➡ *Management Goals:*

The management goal for the Twin Angels Community will be to protect cultural resource values.

➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

2. Acquire easement.

3. Continue implementation of existing CRMP.

4. Informed placement of rights-of-way.

5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

6. Close to land treatment projects.

7. Withdraw from grazing.

8. Continue photo-monitoring, erosion monitoring, patrol and surveillance programs.

9. Complete cadastral survey.

10. Complete fencing project.

11. Stabilize and backfill areas.

12. Complete Class III inventory.

13. Complete file search to consolidate all information about the site in a single repository (i.e. BLM-FRA).

Jacques Site

The Jacques Site is located on an alluvial terrace south of the San Juan River and covers 40 acres of private surface. Included within the area is a one-story, L-shaped Chacoan structure with an estimated 25 rooms, an open plaza, and a kiva. Exposed masonry walls reveal Chacoan building attributes and large rooms. At least three smaller structures are found near the Chacoan structure. The occupation appears to have occurred from about A.D. 1075 to the 1200s. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

➡ *Management Goals:*

The management goal for the Jacques Site will be to protect cultural resource values.

➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Implement Cooperative Management Agreement.

2. Prepare Cultural Resource Management Plan.

Andrews Ranch Community

The Andrews Ranch Community is located on the north side of Red Mesa Valley and east of Casamero Draw. There are at least 21 structures containing approximately 106 rooms and three isolated great kivas. A large multi-story Chacoan structure with 14 rooms and five kivas has also been recorded. Jacal and masonry structures indicated the site was well established by A.D. 800 with the occupation lasting until about A.D. 1050. The site covers approximately 950 acres of private land.

➡ *Management Goals:*

The management goal for the Andrews Ranch Community will be to protect cultural resource values.

➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Prepare a Cultural Resource Management Plan.

2. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement with the surface owner.

Holmes Group

The Holmes Group is a 100-acre archeological community located 15 miles north of Farmington, New Mexico. At one time, this community had National Landmark Status but its status was revoked because of the extensive vandalism that has taken place. The site has recently been included in a nomination to the National Register. The large outlier community contains the remains of at least 30 small houses, one L-shaped Chacoan structure with a plaza open to the southeast, a second large structure thought to be Chacoan because of its size, and one isolated great kiva. The small houses, Chacoan structures, and associated refuse mounds are in close proximity with cultural material covering most of the SMA. The area selected for consideration includes approximately 250 rooms and 60 kivas. Ceramics on the site range from Late Pueblo II through Late Pueblo III, indicating occupation and use from about A.D. 975 to A.D. 1300.

➡ *Management Goals:*

The management goal for the Holmes Group will be to protect the cultural resource values.

➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement and non-BLM inholdings.

5. Preclude ROW placement.

6. Complete fencing project.

7. Formalize patrol and surveillance program.

8. Develop Cooperative Management Agreement.

9. Evaluate for inclusion in PL 96-550.

10. Withdraw from grazing.

Casamero Community ACEC

The Casamero Community includes a large multi-story pueblo with 20 ground-floor rooms and one kiva. A second kiva may be located in the plaza associated with this structure. A great kiva is located 200 feet south of the pueblo and 24 additional structures have been recorded in the surrounding area. The site was excavated in 1966 and 1967 and stabilized by the Bureau of Land Management in 1975, 1976, and 1986. The community was established around A.D. 900 and abandoned by A.D. 1125. The community is situated at the base of Ojo Tecolote Mesa and overlooks Casamero Draw. The Bureau of Land Management administers all 160 acres within the boundaries of the SMA.

➡ *Management Goals:*

The management goal for the Casamero Community will be the protection of cultural and recreation values.

➡ *Management Prescriptions:*

1. Continue implementation of existing CRMP.

2. Authorize existing ROW.

3. Withdraw from grazing.

4. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

5. Pursue Cooperative Management Agreement.

6. Complete Class III inventory.

7. Evaluate for inclusion in PL 96-550.

8. Continue photo-monitoring, patrol and surveillance, cattle and erosion monitoring programs.

9. Fence boundary.

10. Stabilize sites.

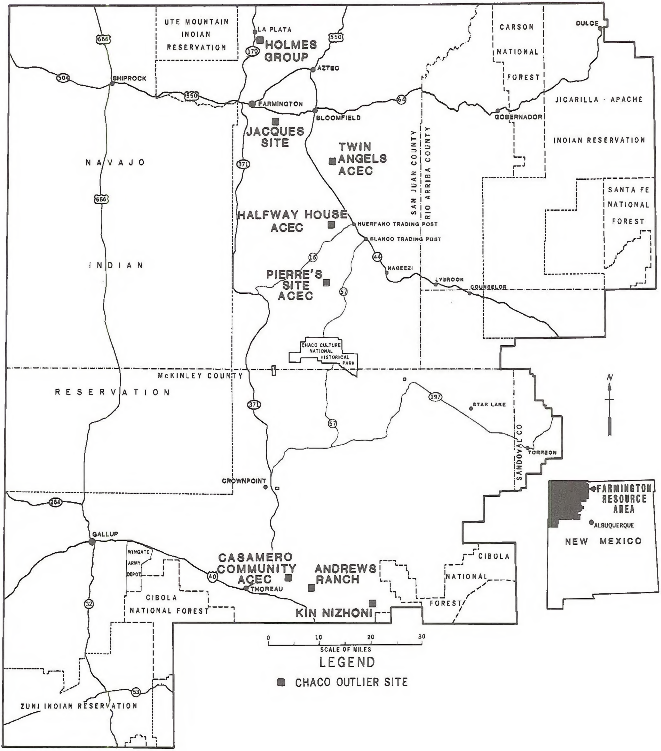
11. Develop visitor-use facilities.

12. Complete aerial photo documentation and photogrammetric contour maps.

13. Complete National Register nomination.

14. Complete prehistoric roads survey.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



MAP 5-16

CHACO OUTLIERS GROUP

17. Chacra Mesa Complex

General Description:

Chacra Mesa is 34 miles long, extending from Chaco Canyon in the northwest to Torreon in the southeast and cutting across the northeastern corner of McKinley County, New Mexico. The Chacra Mesa Complex is situated in the approximate middle of the mesa, covering 11,330 total acres. Approximately 6,370 public acres within the complex have been designated as an ACEC.

Chacra Mesa is long and narrow with the southern side defined by a sheer escarpment averaging 500 feet from valley bottom to mesa top. The mesa slopes downward from south to north and is broken by a series of long projections and by many deep canyons. Elevation averages about 6500 feet. Vegetation is primarily within the Upper Sonoran life zone, including piñon pine, juniper, sagebrush, and a variety of other shrubs and grasses. Some ponderosa pine is found in the higher elevations.

The Complex includes 80-100 cultural sites, 40 of which have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The area was occupied during the late Pueblo III period, dating from A.D. 1175 to 1274. Almost all sites are one-story structures with room counts ranging from two rooms and one kiva to 50-75 ground floor rooms and 13 kivas. In addition to the room block and kiva(s), each site also has a well-defined plaza forming a semi-circle beyond the kiva and surrounded by construction rubble mixed with ceramics, chipped stone, and ash and charcoal deposits.

There has been very little vandalism in the area and none of the disturbance appears to be recent. Most structures have been reduced to rubble mounds, but these sites are in excellent condition and some have standing walls up to six feet in height. Generally, site condition appears to be environmentally stable and archeological data potential in the area is extremely high.

Four prehistoric road segments have been identified on aerial photographs and portions of these have been verified on the ground. These roads are assumed to date to the Pueblo III period because of their association with datable sites.

Management Goals:

Management emphasis for the Chacra Mesa Complex ACEC will be the protection of cultural values and visual resource values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement and non-BLM inholdings and cooperative management agreements.

4. Prepare Cultural Resource Management Plan with ACEC consideration.

5. Complete Class II inventory.

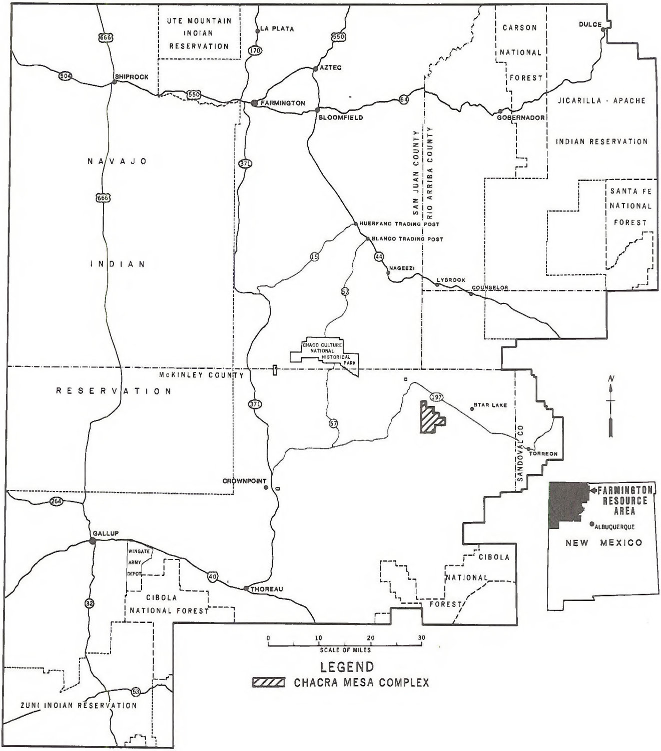
6. Nominate additional sites to the National Register.

7. Repair stabilized walls at sites CM 100 and 101.

8. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.

9. Apply VRM Class II objectives.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



MAP 5-17

CHACRA MESA COMPLEX

18. Farmer's Arroyo Site

General Description:

The Farmer's Arroyo Site (40 acres) is located on a high cobble ridge looking out over the Animas River Valley. Badlands lie to the east and rolling mesas cut by arroyos and shallow drainages lie to the west. The site appears to have been an adobe structure. There is no rubble to indicate the presence of masonry or cobble walls and the artifact scatter is minimal, probably because of collection by hikers and ORV users. Recent (spring 1987) aerial photography clearly shows a U-shaped structure indicated by changes in surface elevations and vegetative cover. It is estimated that the structure contains 12 to 16 ground floor rooms with a possible second story. The few ceramics remaining at the site date the occupation to the Pueblo III period, Mesa Verde phase. A very large kiva, probably used in conjunction with the adobe structure, is 400 feet to the southwest at the base of the ridge and a cobble walled pueblo with four rooms is located about a quarter mile further south. The adobe construction, topographic setting, and proximity to Aztec Ruins make this site a unique and significant resource requiring special management attention.

Management Goals:

The management goal is to protect cultural resource values.

Management Prescriptions

1. Complete "closed" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. No surface occupancy.

3. Acquire easement.

4. Preclude ROW placement.

5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

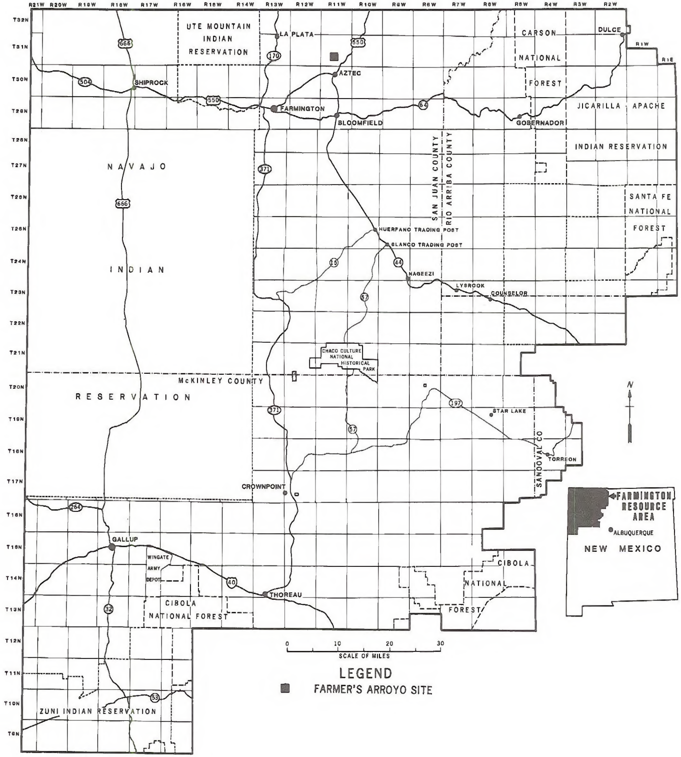
6. Complete a Class III inventory.

7. Complete site documentation and site records.

8. Prepare a Cooperative Management Agreement with the National Park Service and/or adjacent landowner.

9. Acquire kiva on private land.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



MAP 5-18

FARMER'S ARROYO SITE

19. Laguna Seca Mesa

General Description:

The Laguna Seca Mesa SMA covers approximately 2,400 acres of woodland and ponderosa pine forest. It is located about three miles southeast of the Jicarilla Ranger Station (USFS) on a large sandstone mesa. This mesa adjoins the larger mesa formation to the east on the Carson National Forest.

The Laguna Seca Mesa and the vegetation it supports is very important in that it is practically the only unit in the Farmington Resource Area that contains manageable tracts of ponderosa pine forest that have multiple use values.

The mesa is fairly rough and has numerous side canyons that support the forest and woodland species. The elevation (7,500 feet) and climate are favorable for woodland and forest management. On the north and east exposures, the sites are ideal for ponderosa pine forest. The piñon-juniper woodlands do equally well on the same site as the ponderosa pine and also thrive on the drier, more exposed sites as well.

Ponderosa pine forests on the SMA contain mature and overmature individual trees, but many younger age classes are found throughout the stands, particularly on the cut-over areas. At least two timber sales (commercial sawlogs) have been conducted on this mesa (during the 1960s) with only selected trees designated to be harvested. After soil disturbance occurred (a normal occurrence after a timber sale), the sites were favorable for natural regeneration. In most of the cutover areas this natural regeneration occurred successfully. Other disturbances include firewood and post sales in several locations.

The SMA is within a productive wildlife area. The diverse mixture of forest, woodland, open parks, oakbrush, and sandstone bluffs provide excellent habitat for many wildlife species. Other uses include livestock grazing, mineral development, fuelwood and post sales, recreation, and hunting.

Management Goals:

Management of the Laguna Seca Mesa SMA will emphasize forest development as the major goal. Individual stands within the forest require specific treatments in order to attain this goal. This is called "stand prescription." Some stands may only require site preparation and reforestation (planting) to achieve optimum growing condition. Other stands may require a "shelterwood cut," accomplished through a timber sale, to attain a prescribed objective.

Other goals to be considered will be the maintenance or improvement of the wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "open" ORV designation and implementation plan.

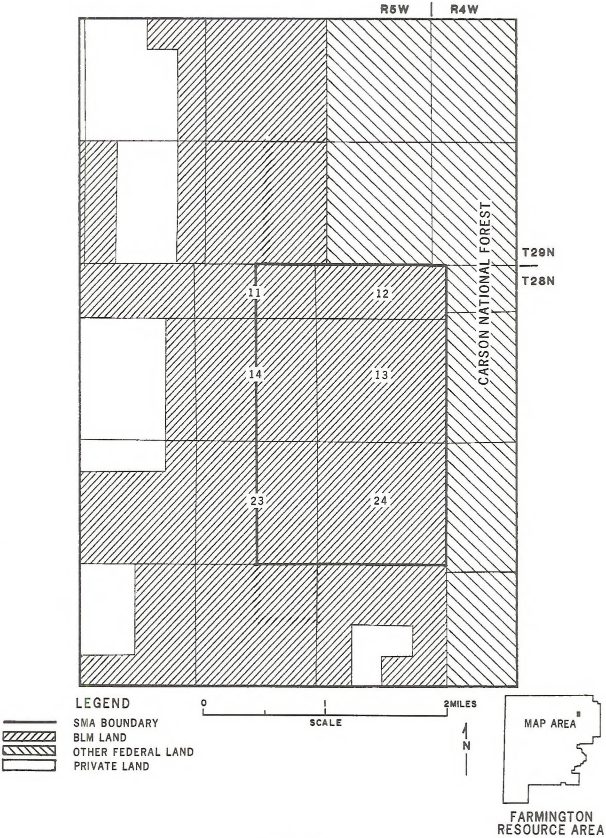
2. Acquire easement.

3. Conduct limited inventory.

4. Prepare type maps for timber and woodland.

5. Determine individual stand prescriptions.

6. Prepare and implement activity plan.



MAP 5-19

LAGUNA SECA MESA

20. Beechatuda Tongue

General Description:

The Beechatuda Tongue of the Cliff House Sandstone is a rock stratigraphic unit mapped in, and named for, Beechatuda Draw in T.30N., R.15W., Section 5; NW/4. This area (80 acres) is the type locality for the unit. As such, it is of interest to scientists and educators as a site for comparison and study of the unit, and for possible further refinement of the stratigraphic nomenclature. It is important that the unit be preserved intact to allow these studies and comparisons.

Management Goals:

The Beechatuda Tongue SMA will be managed to protect scientific study values.

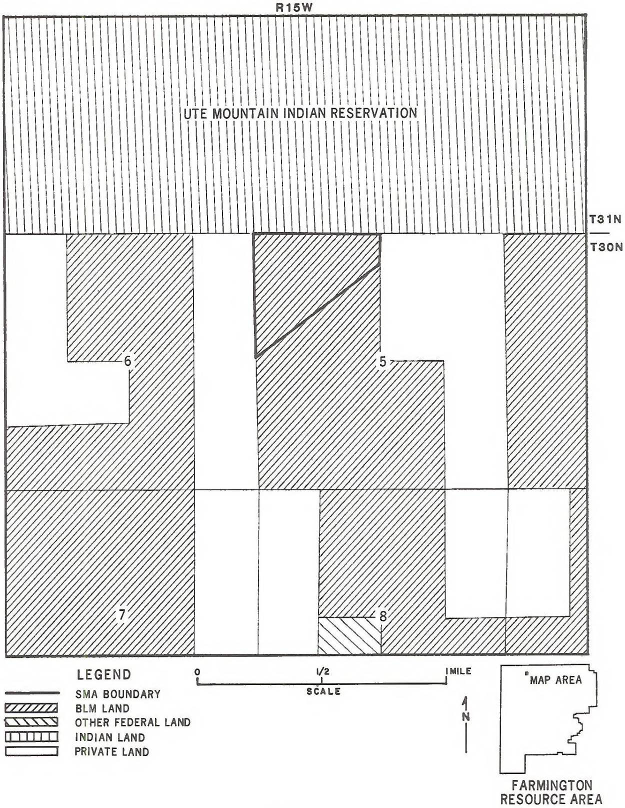
Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "closed" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement.

4. Preclude ROW placement.



MAP 5-20

BEECHATUDA TONGUE

21. Coal Belt

General Description:

The Coal Belt SMA comprises 77,945 acres of public lands along the Fruitland coal belt from the Navajo reservation near Bisti Trading Post to a point near Johnson Trading Post in western Sandoval County. The SMA is mapped on legal subdivisions. The outcrop of the lowest coal seam is represented by the southern line; the northern boundary of the SMA is where the overburden on the uppermost coal seam is 350 feet thick. It is important to retain the surface of the SMA because of the large coal resource base (approximately four billion tons) and the possibility of surface owner conflicts with future mining.

Management Goals:

The Coal Belt SMA will be managed to protect coal development potential until the coal is mined. After mining and reclamation, the public surface will be subject to disposal. However, the Fossil Forest Research Natural Area and Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area — both located inside the Coal Belt SMA — would be retained under BLM management until Congress decides how they will be managed in the long term.

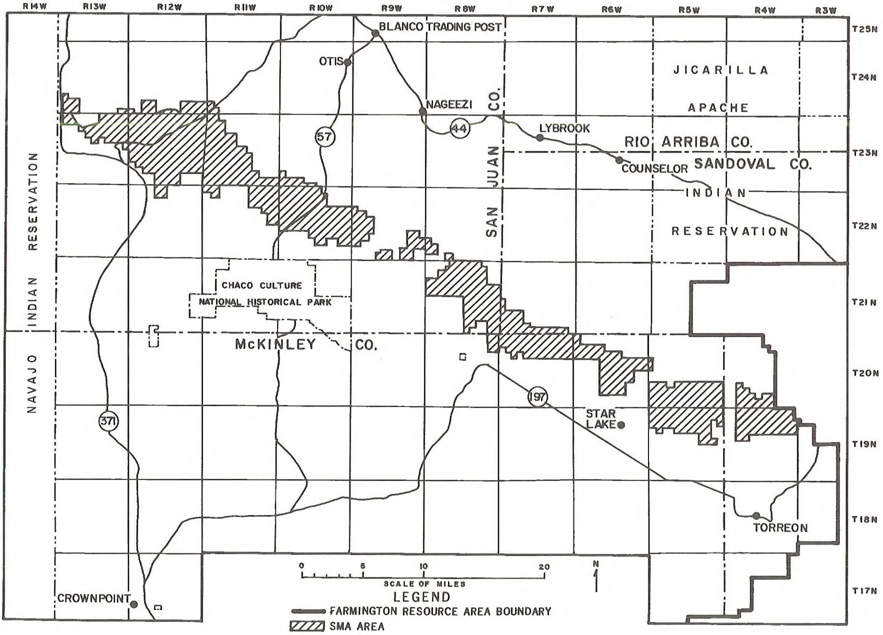
Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "open" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. Further study of coal in support of leasing.

3. Resolve unauthorized occupancies.

4. Informed placement of rights-of-way through areas of low coal development potential.



MAP 5-21

COAL BELT

22. Right-of-Way Windows

General Description:

This SMA is comprised of four separate windows. All four are located south of New Mexico State Highway 44. The intent of designating windows was not to require linear ROWs to utilize all four parcels. Instead, the windows were designated in areas which would draw ROWs away from other SMAs such as the Fossil Forest RNA, De-na-zin Wilderness, the Coal Belt SMA, and the Paleontological and Cultural Resources SMAs.

The following summary provides some information on each window. The number beside each ROW name corresponds to the designations on the map.

Right-of-Way Window Summary

No.	Name	Acreage	Sq. Miles	County
1.	Torreon	2,720	4.25	McKinley
2.	Continental Divide	1,760	2.75	McKinley
3.	Escavada	2,680	4.19	San Juan
4.	Betonnie Tsosie	5,440	8.50	San Juan

While little drilling activity has occurred in any of these areas, oil and gas lines have been authorized by the BLM across windows 1 and 3. Powerlines have also been granted by BLM across windows 1, 3, and 4. None of the windows are within areas already leased for coal or under a Preference Right Lease Application for coal. As for mining claims, window 3 had approximately 24 claims within its boundary as of November 1985. No saleable mineral contracts have been authorized on any of the windows.

The majority of the acreage within the windows is conducive to the location of ROW easements. Until a Class III cultural resource inventory is completed for a project, it will be difficult to determine the degree of conflict with cultural resources. It should be noted that the Escavada window is located immediately north of a Chaco Outlier site.

Management Goals:

The management goal of this SMA is to route ROWs away from Special Management Areas where ROWs are considered incompatible. The best method of achieving this goal is to provide strategic areas through which utilities and roads should be placed to avoid such conflicts. Within these windows, ROW placement would be considered the highest and best use. Land use allocations which conflict with the purpose of the window designations would be discouraged. If the land or mineral pattern around any of the windows changes enough to impact the intent of the designation, the BLM District Manager can issue a decision to remove its special management status.

Management Prescriptions:

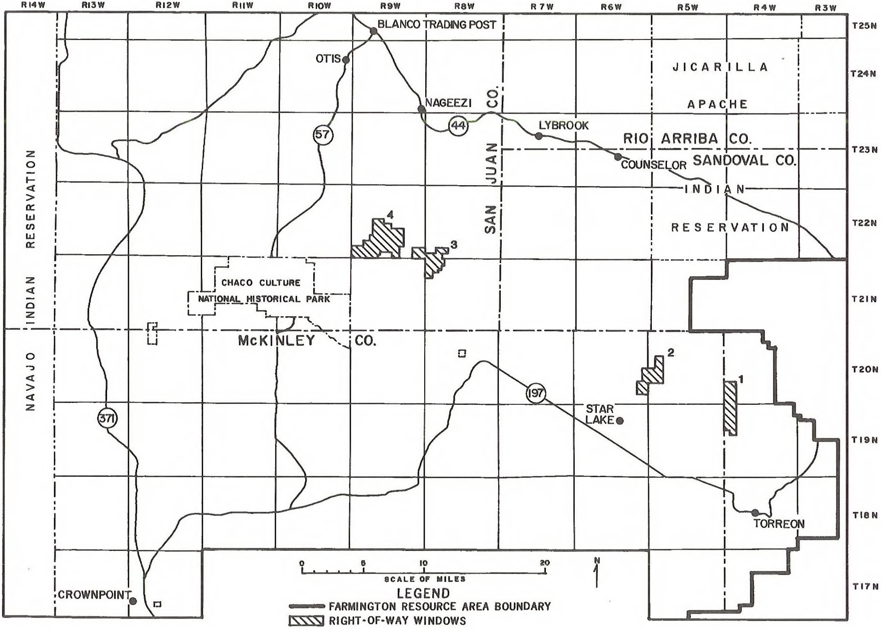
1. Complete "open" ORV designation and implementation plan.

2. Withdrawal from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Discourage land use authorizations such as landing strips, landfills, and surface mining unless they are highly justified.

4. Develop an activity plan.

5. Institute full fire suppression.



MAP 5-22

RIGHT-OF-WAY WINDOWS

23. The Hogback ACEC

General Description:

The Hogback ACEC encompasses approximately 9,480 acres (7,520 acres of public and 960 acres of state land) in the western corner of the Resource Area. In addition to known populations of the federally listed endangered Mancos milk-vetch (*Astragalus humillimus*) this area also contains several other plant species which are rare or endemic to New Mexico. It contains the only known populations of several species including Cottam's milkvetch (*Astragalus monumentalis* var. *cottamii*), *Cryptantha paradoxa* and *Cryptantha recurvata*, and *Eriogonum scabrellum*. It is also one of the few known sites of *Phacelia splendens* in New Mexico. Succulent dwarf saltbush (*Atriplex pleiantha*), a federal candidate species and state-listed endangered species, may occur in the eastern half of the area. The ACEC also contains the southernmost range extension of several species including small-leaf mahogany (*Cercocarpus intricatus*) and singleleaf ash (*Fraxinus anomala*). As such it is of significant scientific value as an area for studying ecotonal relationships. The New Mexico Resources Survey program considers the area to be one of two top places in the state for groupings of rare plants (P. Knight personal communication 1986). The Nature Conservancy feels this portion of the Resource Area is of both regional and national significance for conservation and study of rare plants (W. Dunmire personal communication 1986).

Resource conflicts in the area include mineral development, ORV use, and possibly grazing. Grazing and ORV damage to plants have been documented in the eastern portion of the ACEC (Knight 1981, Ecosphere Environmental 1985). An emergency ORV closure was placed on a portion of the ACEC in 1985.

The BLM will continue coordination and consultation with the USFWS, NM Resources Survey Program, and the Nature Conservancy to ensure proper management of the resources in this area.

Management Goals:

The main objective of this special management area is to meet BLM responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act to protect the habitat for threatened or endangered plants and animals. It may also serve to help prevent the future listing of candidate species by protecting their habitat from undue or unnecessary degradation.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to designated roads and trails.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easements and non-BLM inholdings.

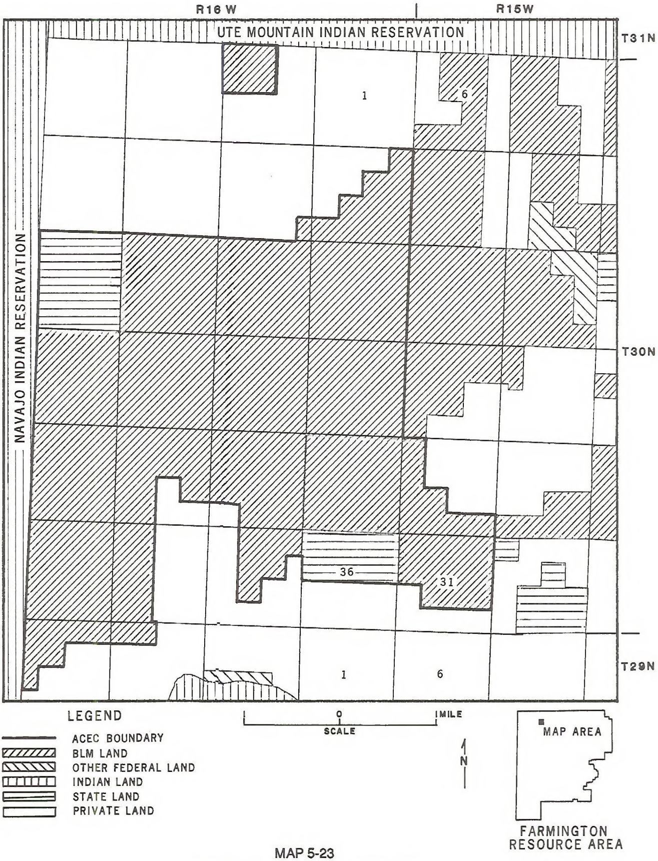
4. Sign boundaries.

5. Fence areas that may be jeopardized by grazing or other uses.

6. Continued monitoring.

7. Develop activity plan as part of Area-wide rare plant HMP.

8. Apply limited fire suppression.



MAP 5-23

THE HOGBACK ACEC

24. Reese Canyon Research Natural Area

General Description:

The only known habitat for Los Pinos milk-vetch (*Astragalus oocalyus*) in New Mexico occurs in piñon-juniper habitat adjacent to the Los Pinos River. This plant species is a narrow endemic species. Other sensitive plant species may occur in this area as well. Botanists with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Mexico Resources Survey program have emphasized the need for special management attention in this area. Most of the area consists of rugged benches with only a few oil and gas well pads and access roads.

The BLM will continue coordination and consultation with the USFWS, NM Resources Survey Program, and the Nature Conservancy to ensure proper management of the resources in this area.

Management Goals:

This RNA will provide for the protection and enhancement of habitat for Los Pinos milk-vetch and other sensitive plant species. It will provide an area for botanists to examine the unique flora of this region.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails including closure of eastern portion.

2. Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal and oil and gas leasing.

3. Acquire easement.

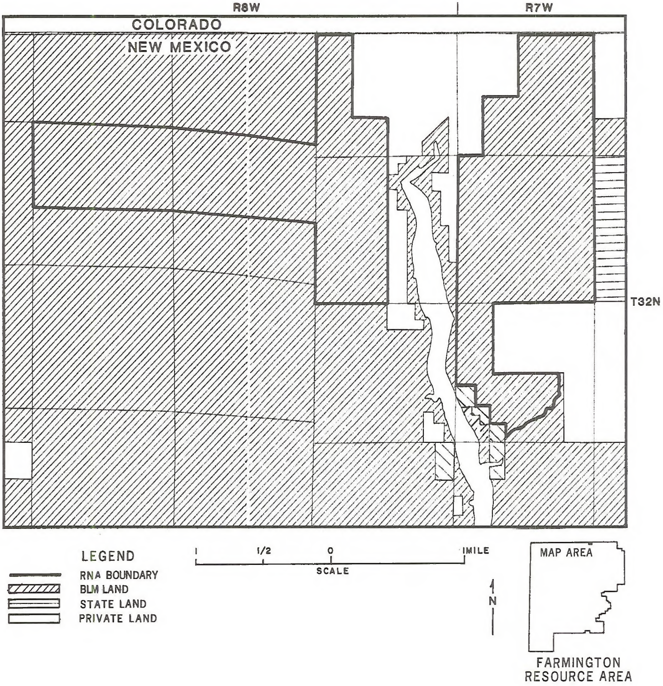
4. Initiate inventory and monitoring.

5. Fence approximately 80 acres.

6. Develop activity plan as part of an Area-wide rare plant HMP.

7. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

8. Apply limited fire suppression.



MAP 5-24

REESE CANYON RNA

25. Aztec Gilia ACEC

General Description:

Aztec gilia (*Gilia formosa*) is a state-listed endangered plant and a Category 2 candidate for possible listing as a federal threatened or endangered species.

The presently known potential habitat of this species consists of badland areas east of Aztec and Bloomfield, N.M. The only known habitat for Aztec gilia is in the Farmington Resource Area. Approximately 15 percent of the potential habitat has been intensively inventoried. Botanists with the State of New Mexico Resource survey program identified approximately 125,400 acres of public lands as high potential habitat for Aztec gilia, of which approximately 11 percent is actually occupied by the species. Two portions of the habitat (approximately 6,400 acres) have been designated as an ACEC. These areas were selected because they are of sufficient size to maintain a viable genetic population base and between them, they express most of the genetic variability within the species. Botanists with the State of New Mexico's Resource Survey Program believe that the designation of the ACEC will relieve ORV pressure on sufficient habitat to avert and prevent progression of listing activities by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Management Goals:

The main goal of this ACEC is to protect populations of Aztec gilia to the extent necessary to prevent the species from being listed as threatened or endangered.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to designated roads.

2. Close to mineral material disposal and require protective stipulations on oil and gas and ROW activities in all potential habitat.

3. Examine City of Aztec R&PP adjacent to northern ACEC segment for possible incorporation if grant is relinquished.

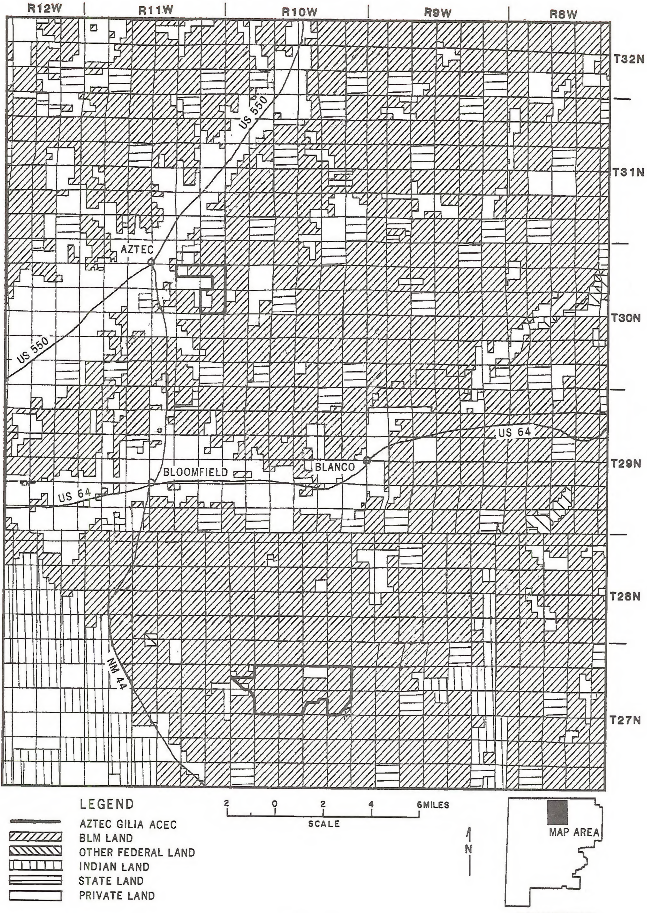
4. Initiate monitoring studies.

5. Develop activity plan as part of the Area-wide rare plant HMP.

6. Sign ACEC area.

7. Inventory potential habitat.

8. Close to wood cutting and gathering.



MAP 5-25

AZTEC GILIA ACEC

26. River Tracts

General Description:

There are 39 river tracts containing 2,953 acres of public lands scattered along the San Juan, Animas, and La Plata Rivers. Vegetation communities on these tracts vary from upland types containing no riparian vegetation to stands of woody riparian species such as cottonwood, Russian olive, and tamarisk. Some of the tracts also contain wetland communities. The riparian and wetland communities support a variety of wildlife species not commonly found elsewhere in the Resource Area.

The river tracts are also potential recreation and access sites for the public. Some of the tracts have legal access, others do not. Trespass grazing is a problem on several of the tracts. Management incorporating both wildlife and recreation concerns is needed to serve the public and protect the resources on these areas.

Management Goals:

The main goals of this special management area are described in the San Juan Basin River Habitat Management Plan. In general the SMA is designed to protect and rehabilitate the riparian and wetland habitats and, when compatible with wildlife, provide river access and recreation sites for the public.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to designated roads.

2. (a) Withdraw from future mineral entry and close to mineral material disposal, (b) no surface occupancy for new oil and gas leases, and (c) apply special stipulations or siting requirements on APDs for existing leases.

3. Acquire easements and non-BLM inholdings.

4. Develop cooperative agreement to formally authorize BLM management of Bureau of Reclamation withdrawn tracts.

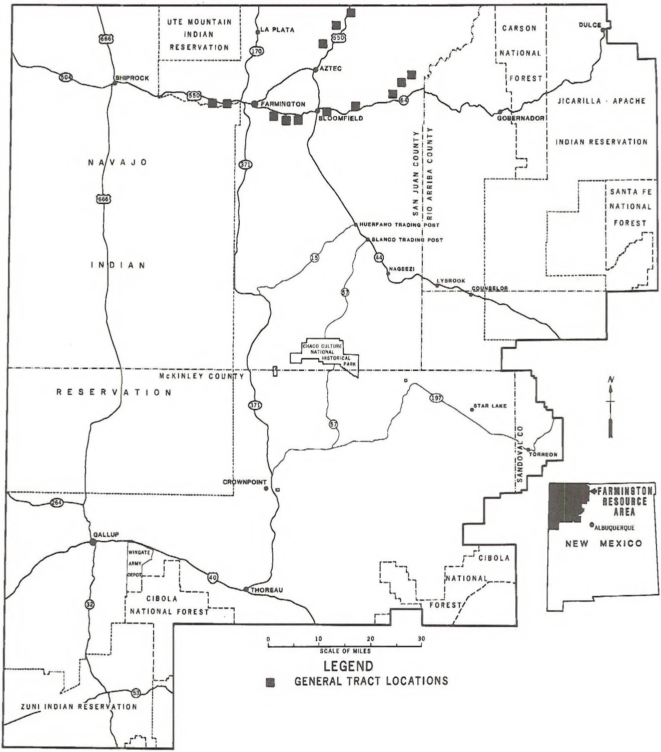
5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

6. Apply limited fire suppression.

7. Implement projects in San Juan Basin River HMP.

8. Study one or more tracts for potential as RNA.

FARMINGTON RESOURCE AREA



MAP 5-26

RIVER TRACTS

27. Bald Eagle ACEC

General Description:

Approximately 80 to 100 bald eagles winter in the Resource Area in the vicinity of the Animas River and Navajo Reservoir. Preferred roosting sites are isolated stands of ponderosa pine located in canyons within piñon-juniper habitat. Some of these areas also provide important winter habitat for deer and elk. A total of 22 sites covering approximately 3,840 acres are involved. The ACEC makes up 20 use areas covering 1,700 acres.

This SMA provides for integrated habitat management and protection for the sites partially covered by the Rosa/Middle Mesa and Pump Habitat Management Plans.

Management Goals:

The main goal of this SMA is to provide for the protection of habitat for a federal and state listed endangered species. This is in compliance with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and BLM policy.

Management Prescriptions:

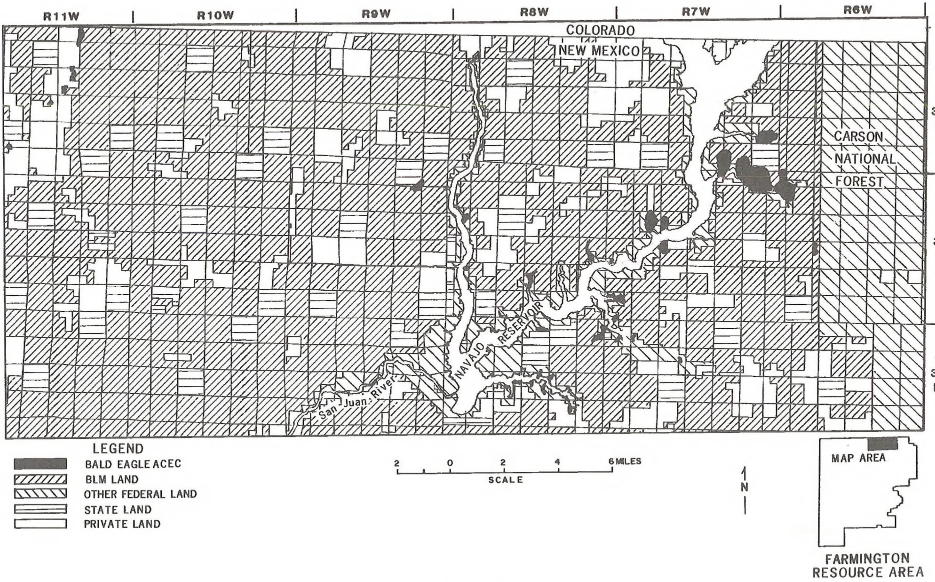
1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Special stipulations or siting requirements for APDs are on existing leases.

3. Continued monitoring on regular basis.

4. Apply limited/conditional fire suppression.

5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.



MAP 5-27

BALD EAGLE ACEC

28. Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC

General Description:

The Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC (2,900 acres) was first identified in the Rio Puerco RMP as an area requiring special management. The boundaries of the area straddle the dividing line between the Rio Puerco and Farmington Resource Areas. To protect the scientific value of the fossils and for management consistency, this area will be managed in a like manner to the ACEC designated in the Rio Puerco RMP.

The southeastern part of the San Juan Basin has been an area for mammal fossil localities since the late 1800s. The orders of fossil mammals found in the San Juan Basin are: Multituberculata, Marsupialia, Carnivora, Condylarthra, Deltatheridia, Insectivora, Pantodonta, Primates, and Taeniodonta (compiled by Tsentas 1981). The fossils are found in the variegated mudstone of the Tertiary Nacimiento Formation. The Wood Committee (Wood et al. 1941) formalized the "Torrejonian" as a provincial time term, with the heads of Torreon Wash as the type locality, approximately 20 miles west of Cuba, N.M. Later, the Torrejonian was designated as a North American Land Mammal "Age" (Evernden et al. 1964) which placed it in the middle Paleocene, about 60 million years old. Two zones, an upper *Pantolambda* "zone" and a lower *Deltatherium* "zone" were proposed for the Torrejonian by Sinclair and Granger (1914). Debate over the significance, and even the validity of the zones has continued to the present (for a review, see Tsentas 1981). Collecting and analysis is ongoing and understanding of the area is continually being improved as new information becomes available.

A type locality is an important paleontological feature in that it represents the place at which a fossil assemblage is typically displayed and from which it derives its name. Type specimens of the Torrejonian Fauna were originally recognized and described from this locale; thus the area represents a unique and irreplaceable resource.

Management Goals:

The goal of the special management for the Torrejon Fauna Type Locality is to protect the area for scientific study.

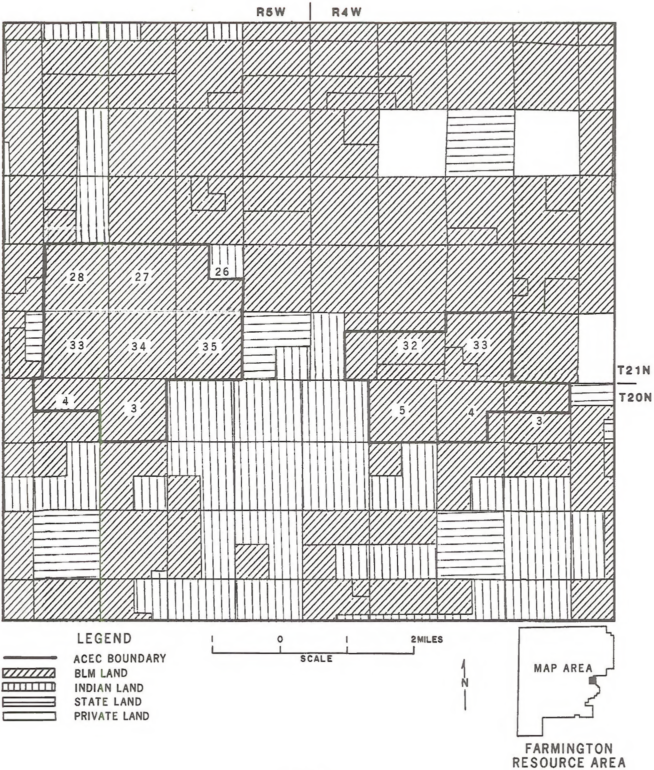
Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Acquire easements and non-BLM inholdings.

3. Develop MOU with Rio Puerco Resource Area and implement joint activity plan.

4. Require a paleontological clearance on surface disturbing activities.



MAP 5-28

TORREJON FOSSIL FAUNA ACEC

29. Kutz Canyon Paleontological Area

General Description:

Kutz Canyon is an area of 25,826 acres of badlands and canyon topography southeast of Bloomfield, N.M. This area is used for energy development (oil and gas wells), grazing, and recreation.

The first published account of fossils from Kutz Canyon was by Granger (1917) after his 1916 American Museum of Natural History expedition. Subsequent work by other researchers, notably Wilson in the 1940s and 1950s, more than doubled the taxa known. Research is continuing through the present.

Exposures of the Paleocene Nacimiento Formation form the badlands where the fossils are found. Reptile fossils consist of turtle, lizard, and crocodilian remains. The mammal fossils are the most significant. These mammals are critical to the description of what historically has been termed the *Deltatherium* "zone" of the Torrejonian land mammal age. Lucas and O'Neill (1981) reported the first occurrence of *Pantolambda*, previously thought to be restricted to the *Pantolambda* "zone," in the *Deltatherium* "zone" in Kutz Canyon. This casts doubt on the whole notion of "zones" in the Torrejonian. It also demonstrates the dynamic nature of paleontology and the significance of continued investigation of classic collecting localities.

Management Goals:

The goal of the special management for Kutz Canyon is to protect the fossils for scientific study.

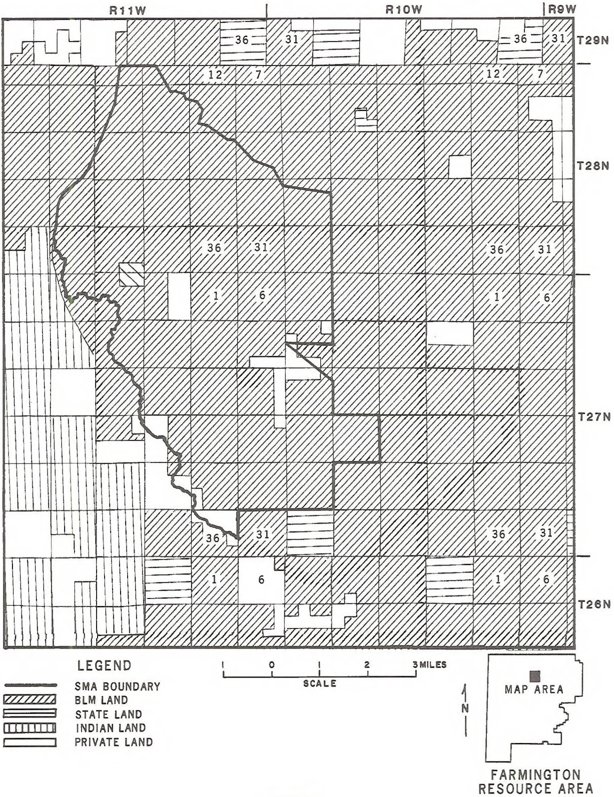
Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Develop activity plan.

3. Require paleontological program clearance on all surface-disturbing activities.

4. Acquire inholdings.



MAP 5-29

KUTZ CANYON PALEONTOLOGICAL AREA

30. Betonnie Tsosie

General Description:

The type locality for the early Paleocene (Puercan) North American land mammal "age" is located in the vicinity of Betonnie Tsosie Wash approximately 40 miles southeast of Farmington, N.M. The Puerco fauna is found in the lower part of the Nacimiento Formation which forms badlands topography along the washes. The area is used for energy development (oil and gas wells) and grazing.

In 1874 E.D. Cope observed beds below the rocks he identified as Eocene in age at Cuba Mesa. He applied the name Puerco to them, although he didn't find fossils in them. In 1882 he decided that fossils being collected elsewhere for him by D. Baldwin were equivalent. Additional work on "Puerco" beds was conducted by H.F. Osborn, C. Earle, J.L. Wortman, W. Granger, and W.D. Matthew during subsequent years.

It was Matthew (1897) who divided the mammals from what was to be defined as the Paleocene Epoch into two distinct faunas: an older "Puerco" and a younger "Torrejon." Simpson (1981) in his review of the history of the San Juan Basin vertebrate paleontology noted that "Apparently it did not occur to anyone until much later that the Puerco of Cope has a type locality where no fossils had yet been found and which might prove to be equivalent to either 'Puerco' or 'Torrejon' of Matthew, or both, or neither." In 1937 Matthew's studies were posthumously published on the early Tertiary faunas of the San Juan Basin. In this manuscript he delineated the Puerco, Torrejon, and Tiffany faunas which form the Paleocene Epoch such that the rest of the world adopted Matthew's usage. Simpson (1959) demonstrated that at least some of Cope's Puerco is actually Torrejonian in age. The Betonnie Tsosie group represents principal collecting localities for Matthew's Puerco fauna.

Management Goals:

The goal for special management of the Betonnie Tsosie group is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

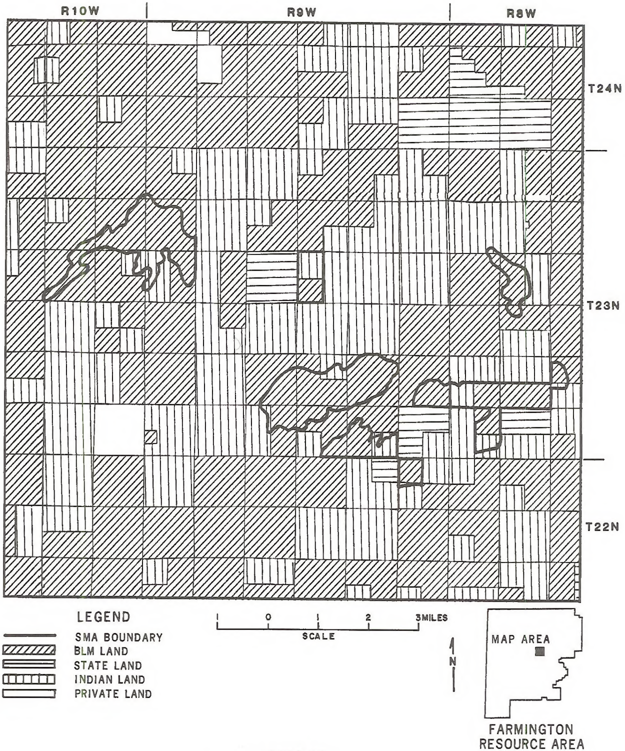
Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Acquire easements.

3. Develop activity plan.

4. Require a paleontological clearance on surface-disturbing activities.



MAP 5-30

BETONNIE TSOSIE

31. Fossil Forest Research Natural Area

General Description:

The Fossil Forest is an area of approximately 2,770 acres of BLM-administered federal land located about 40 miles south of Farmington in northwestern New Mexico. In the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act (SJBWPA) the area was withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and geothermal leasing. Final rules and regulations were published in the Federal Register effective Nov. 17, 1985, in which the Fossil Forest was designated a Research Natural Area. The SJBWPA directed the BLM to conduct a long-range study to determine how best to manage the area's resource values and to present recommendations to Congress no later than 1992. The interim management plan guides the administration of the Fossil Forest until the long-range study is completed and acted on by Congress.

The Fossil Forest is dominated by badlands topography where mudstone and sandstone of the Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale form low hills and gentle slopes. Stabilized eolian sand covers the high flat areas. Small local areas feature actively shifting sand.

The Upper Cretaceous Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale contain a diverse assemblage of fossils including therian mammals, dinosaurs, crocodilians, turtles, lizards, fish, bivalves, and plant material. The Fossil Forest gets its name from approximately 40 petrified tree stumps that are found in growth position. Study of the fossils in this area began in the early 1920s by Charles Sternberg, a professional collector, although some work may have occurred earlier. The area was known to science in the decades that followed, but did not receive much attention until a paleontological inventory (Kues et al. 1977) brought to attention the interesting and significant fossils of the area now known as the Fossil Forest. The New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources is presently conducting research in the area.

Management Goals:

The management goal of the Fossil Forest is to fulfill the requirement of the law and take such measures as are necessary to ensure that no activities disturb the land surface or impair the area's existing natural, educational, and scientific research values, including paleontological study, excavation, and interpretation.

Management Prescriptions:

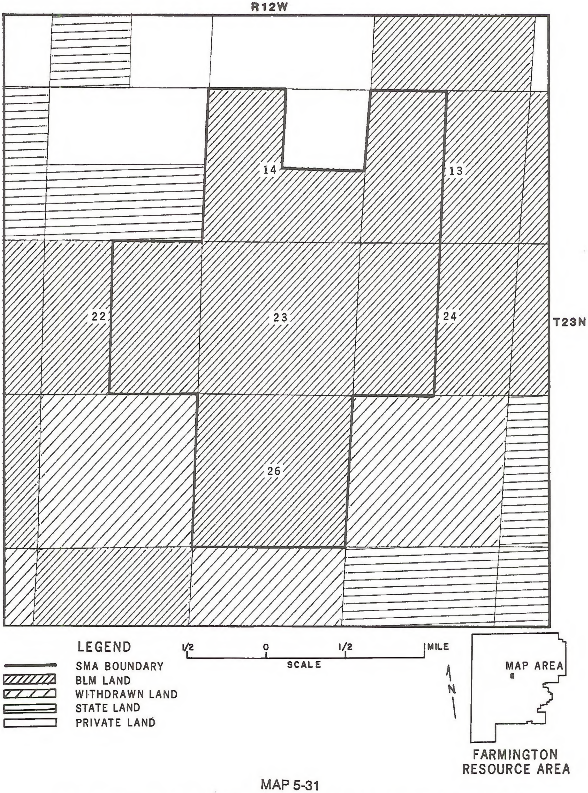
1. Acquire easement.

2. Implement Interim Management Plan.

3. Prepare long-range study.

4. Sign and fence portions of boundary.

5. Patrol and monitor on monthly basis.



MAP 5-31

FOSSIL FOREST RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

32. Farmington Lake Watershed

General Description:

The Farmington Lake Watershed lies between Farmington and Aztec, just north of U.S. Highway 550. Farmington Lake, at the south end of the watershed, is the major water storage facility for the city of Farmington. Most of the water is supplied from the Animas River through the Farmers Ditch. The watershed flows east and southeast from Hood Mesa. There are 777 acres of public lands in the upper watershed; 882 acres are state and private. Farmington Lake occupies 213 surface acres.

Most of the watershed is gently sloping to moderately steep with broad flat valley bottoms. On Hood Mesa a long series of breaks form the upper watershed boundary.

Nacimiento shales and sandstones underlie the area with Ojo Alamo sandstones on the south and west sides. Deep well-drained soils with loamy sand and sandy loam textures occupy the valley bottoms. A complex of shallow, well-drained to excessively drained soils occur on ridges and breaks. Soil textures range from fine sandy loams to clay loams and silty clay loams.

Vegetation can be described as a scrub/piñon-juniper savannah aspect with an understory comprised of a variety of shrubs, halfshrubs, grasses, and forbs. Dominant understory shrubs are big sagebrush, rabbitbrush, fourwing saltbush, and broom snakeweed. Grasses include Indian ricegrass, galleta, blue grama, and bottlebrush squirreltail. In a year with favorable growth conditions, the site would be expected to produce about 800 pounds of forage per acre.

There are eight gas wells, access roads, and part of a sheep grazing allotment within the watershed. Unauthorized trash dumping is a problem throughout the area. Recreation on the reservoir consists principally of fishing and limited non-motorized boating. Swimming is not allowed.

Management Goals:

Protect reservoir waters from chemical or bacterial contamination. Extend reservoir life through sediment reductions on the watershed. Specific objectives include maintaining livestock within the allotment, eliminating unauthorized trash dumping, preventing contamination of soils and runoff from oil and gas operations, and initiating rehabilitation measures to reduce sediment production.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Complete "limited" ORV designation and implementation plan to restrict vehicles to existing roads and trails.

2. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.

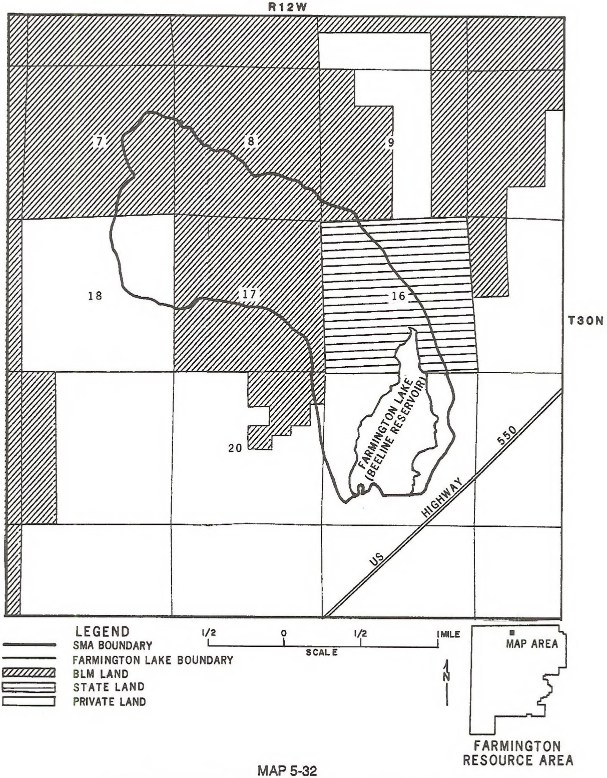
3. Determine appropriate watershed treatments.

4. Abandon and rehabilitate unnecessary roads and trails.

5. Require lined disposal pits on all wells.

6. Continue well site rehabilitation measures until successful.

7. Install livestock fencing.



MAP 5-32

FARMINGTON LAKE WATERSHED

Land Ownership Adjustments & Easement Acquisition

Section 6

Section 6

Land Ownership Adjustments and Easement Acquisitions

This section lists proposed land ownership adjustment actions and easements needed to facilitate management of Bureau programs in the Farmington Resource Area. The actions are organized as follows: (1) state lands identified for acquisition, (2) private lands identified for acquisition, (3) public lands identified for disposal, (4) a list of withdrawn public lands whose withdrawn status has been reviewed during the last five years, and (5) easements identified for acquisition. Easements have been listed for those Special Management Areas and range allotments where they are necessary.

State Lands Identified For Acquisition By Exchange

1. First Priority
    - A. SMA Areas
        - T32N R13W, Sec. 16
        - T32N R6W, Sec. 36
        - T31N R13W, Sec. 2
        - T31N R8W, Sec. 2
        - T30N R16W, Sec. 16, 32
        - T29N R7W, Sec. 36
        - T27N R10W, Sec. 32
        - T24N R13W, Sec. 32(P)
        - T24N R12W, Sec. 32, 35, 36
        - T24N R11W, Sec. 2(P), 31
        - T23N R12W, Sec. 1, 2(P), 3(P), 4, 5, 10(P)
        - T19N R7W, Sec. 16, 32
    - B. Acquisition Zones
        - T32N R6W, Sec. 16(P), 32
        - T32N R7W, Sec. 16, 32, 36
        - T32N R8W, Sec. 36
        - T31N R5W, Sec. 32
        - T31N R7W, Sec. 16, 19(P), 30(P), 31(P), 32(P), 36(P)
        - T31N R8W, Sec. 36
        - T30N R5W, Sec. 16, 32
        - T30N R6W, Sec 2, 16, 32, 36
        - T30N R7W, Sec. 2(P), 3(P), 10(P), 19(P), 20(P), 32, 36
        - T30N R8W, Sec. 36
        - T30N R9W, Sec. 36(P)
        - T29N R5W, Sec. 16, 32(P)
        - T29N R6W, Sec. 2, 16, 32
        - T29N R7W, Sec. 2, 16
        - T27N R7W, Sec. 16
        - T27N R5W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
        - T27N R6W, Sec. 2
        - T24N R12W, Sec. 32
        - T24N R13W, Sec. 32(P)
        - T23N R12W, Sec. 5
        - T23N R13W, Sec. 2
2. Second Priority
    - A. Retention Zone
        - T32N R9W, Sec. 16, 32, 36
        - T32N R10W, Sec. 16, 32, 36
        - T32N R11W, Sec. 16, 32, 36
        - T32N R12W, Sec. 16, 36
        - T32N R13W, Sec. 32
        - T31N R8W, Sec. 16
        - T31N R9W, Sec. 2, 16, 32(P), 36
        - T31N R10W, Sec. 2, 16, 23(P), 24(P) 32, 36
        - T31N R11W, Sec. 2(P), 16, 32(P), 36
        - T31N R12W, Sec. 2(P), 16, 32(P), 36
        - T31N R13W, Sec. 2(P), 16, 32(P), 36
        - T30N R8W, Sec. 2(P), 16(P), 32
        - T30N R10W, Sec. 2, 16, 32(P), 36
        - T30N R11W, Sec. 2(P), 16(P), 32(P), 36
        - T30N R12W, Sec. 2(P), 16, 36
        - T30N R13W, Sec. 2, 32(P)
        - T30N R14W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
        - T30N R15W, Sec. 2(P), 16(P), 32(P), 36

State Lands Identified For Acquisition By Exchange (Cont.)

T30N R16W, Sec. 36(P)
T29N R7W, Sec. 32
T29N R8W, Sec. 2, 16, 32(P), 36
T29N R9W, Sec. 2(P), 32, 36(P)
T29N R10W, Sec. 2(P), 32(P), 36(P)
T29N R11W, Sec. 2(P), 16(P), 32(P), 36
T29N R12W, Sec. 16
T28N R9W, Sec. 16
T28N R10W, Sec. 16(P)
T27N R6W, Sec. 16, 32, 36
T27N R7W, Sec. 2, 32, 36
T27N R8W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T27N R9W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36(P)
T26N R6W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T26N R7W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T26N R8W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T26N R9W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T26N R10W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T26N R11W, Sec. 2
T25N R6W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T25N R7W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T25N R8W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T25N R9W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T25N R10W, Sec. 36
T24N R6W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T24N R7W, Sec. 2, 16, 32, 36
T24N R8W, Sec. 2, 16, 36
T24N R9W, Sec. 16
T24N R10W, Sec. 2
T23N R6W, Sec. 2(P), 16, 32, 36
T23N R7W, Sec. 2, 16, 32
T23N R8W, Sec. 2(P), 36(P)
T22N R6W, Sec. 2
T22N R7W, Sec. 16, 32
T22N R8W, Sec. 16(P), 36

Private Lands Identified For Acquisition

1. SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. San Rafael	Acres
(Navajo Refugee Site)	
T29N R7W, Sec. 23	
S/2SW/4	80
SW/4SE/4	40
E/2NW/4SE/4	20
Sec. 26	
N/2NW/4	80
SE/4NW/4	40
W/2NE/4	80
N/2SE/4	80
E/2SW/4	80
SW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 27	
SE/4SE/4	40
B. Chacra Mesa Complex	
T19N R7W, Sec. 17 S/2	320
Sec. 19 All	640
Sec. 20 SE/4	160
Sec. 21	
NE/4NW/4	40
SW/4	60
Sec. 27 SE/4	160
Sec. 29 All	640
Sec. 31 All	640
Sec. 33 All	640
C. De-na-zin Wilderness	
T24N R11W, Sec. 7 N/2	320
Sec. 8	
N/2	320
C. De-na-zin Wilderness (Cont.)	**Acres**
SW/4 160.	
Sec. 9 SW/4	160
Sec. 16 SW/4	160
Sec. 20 SW/4	160
Sec. 21 Irregular Tract	52
T24N R12W, Sec. 12, W/2	320
D. Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area	
T29N R13W, Sec. 29 Irregular Tract	30
E. Angel Peak Recreation Area	
T26N R10W Sec. 6	
S/2NE/4	80
NW/4NE/4	40
W/2	320
SE/4	160
F. Aztec Gilia ACEC	
T27N R10W Sec. 11 N/2	320
T30N R11W Sec. 11 NW/4	160
Sec. 13	
W/2NW/4	80
SE/4NW/4	40
N/2SW/4	160
G. Reese Canyon RNA	
T32N R7W, Sec. 8 Irregular Tract	40
H. Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC	
T21N R5W, Sec. 21 S/2SE/4	80
I. Kutz Canyon Paleontological Area	
T27N R10W, Sec. 7 SE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 8	
NE/4NE/4	40
SW/4NW/4	40

I. Kutz Canyon Paleo. Area (Cont.)	Acres
W/2SW/4	80
SE/4SW/4	40
SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 17	
NW/4NE/4	40
N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 18 E/2E/2	160
Sec. 19 NE/4NE/4	40
T27N R11W, Sec. 2 W/2	320
Sec. 23 Irregular Tract	160
Sec. 25 Irregular Tract	70
Sec. 26 Irregular Tract	70
Sec. 36 Irregular Tract	200
J. Farmington Lake Watershed	
T30N R12W, Sec. 18 NE/4	160
Sec. 20 Irregular Tract	5
Sec. 21 Irregular Tract	240

K. Chacoan Outliers

Bee Burrow
T19N R11W, Sec. 27 S/2NW/2, W/2SW/4
Sec. 28 S/2NE/4, SE/4
Sec. 33 N/2N/2NE/4
Bis sa'ani
T21N R9W, Sec. 3 Portion of N/2NW/4
Sec. 4 Portion of N/2N/2
Casa del Rio
T22N R12W, Sec. 35 Portion of E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4
Greenlee
T20N R10W, Sec. 20 SW/4NE/4, E/2SE/4NW/4
Indian Creek
T20N R13W, Sec. 7 W/2SW/4NE/4, S/2NW/4
Lake Valley
T22N R13W, Sec. 25 Portion of SE/4
Upper Kin Klizhin
T20N R11W, Sec. 23 W/2NW/4NW/4

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE	Acres
T32N R6W, Sec. 7	
SE/4NE/4	40
S/2S/2	160
Sec. 8	
S/2NE/4	100
S/2NW/4	100
NE/4SW/4	40
SW/4SW/4	40
N/2SE/4	80
SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 9	200*
Sec. 10	380*
Sec. 11	300*
Sec. 12	110*
Sec. 13	40*
Sec. 14	5*
Sec. 15	140*
Sec. 16	160*
Sec. 17	
W/2NW/4	80
NW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 18	
N/2	320
SW/4	160
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 19	
N/2	320
SW/4	160
NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 20 All	640
Sec. 23 E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 24	
SW/4	160
W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 29 SW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 30	
NW/4NW/4	40
N/2NW/4	80
SW/4SE/4	40
E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 31 All	640
Sec. 33 10*	
Sec. 34 10*	
T32N R7W, Sec. 7	
SW/4NE/4	40**
SE/4NW/4	40
NE/4SW/4	40
W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 8	
S/2NE/4	80**
SE/4NW/4	40
E/2SW/4	80
W/2SE/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 9	
SW/4NW/4	40**
NW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 10	
S/2NE/4	80**
N/2SE/4	80
SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 11	
SE/4NE/4	40**
S/2NW/4	80
SW/4	160

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

		Acres
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 12		
	S/2NE/4	80**
	SE/4NW/4	40
	E/2SW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 13		
	E/2	320**
	E/2NW/4	80
	SW/4	160
Sec. 14		
	NW/4NE/4	40**
	N/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
Sec. 15		
	NE/4NE/4	40*
Sec. 18		160*
Sec. 19		40*
Sec. 20		
	NE/4	160**
	E/2NW/4	80
	SW/4	10
	E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 21		
	W/2NE/4	80
	NW/4	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 22	SW/4	160
Sec. 24	All	640
Sec. 25		
	N/2NE/4	80
	NW/4	160
Sec. 26	E/2NE/4	80
Sec. 29		40*
Sec. 31		5*
Sec. 32		50*
T31N R5W, Sec. 18		
	SW/4NE/4	40
	Lot 2	40
	Lot 3	40
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 29		
	S/2NE/4	80
	E/2SE/4	80
T31N R6W, Sec. 2		
	S/2SW/4SW/4	20
	SE/4SW/4	40
	W/2SW/4SE/4	20
	SE/4SW/4SE/4	10
	S/2SE/4SE/4	20
Sec. 6	S/2SW/4	80
Sec. 7		
	W/2NE/4	80
	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 8	W/2E/2	160
Sec. 13		
	W/2SW/4SW/4	20
	SE/4SW/4	40
	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 15		10*
Sec. 16		70*
Sec. 21		
	NE/4	160
	E/2NW/4	70
Sec. 22	S/2S/2	160
Sec. 24		
	NE/4	160
	E/2NW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 27		
	E/2E/2	160
	NW/4NE/4	40
	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 28		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	NW/4	160
Sec. 33		
	S/2N/2	160
	S/2SW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	N/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 34	N/2	320
Sec. 35		
	W/2NE/4	80
	NW/4	160
T31N R7W, Sec. 1		
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 2	S/2	320
Sec. 3		
	E/2SW/4	80
	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 7	S/2S/2SE/4SW/4	10
Sec. 9	S/2	320
Sec. 10	NW/4	160
Sec. 11		
	E/2	320
	SE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 12		
	N/2NE/4	80

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

	SW/4NE/4	40
	NW/4	160
	W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 15		
	SW/4NE/4	40
	SE/4NW/4	40
	SW/4	160
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 17		
	E/2	320
	E/2NW/4	80
Sec. 18		80*
Sec. 19		100*
Sec. 20		
	E/2NE/4	80
	W/2NW/4	80
	E/2SW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 21		
	W/2	320
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 22	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 28	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 29	N/2	320
Sec. 30		90*
Sec. 31		15*
Sec. 32		15*
T31N R8W, Sec. 24	S/2	320
Sec. 25	All	640
T30N R5W, Section 3		
	W/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	S/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 4	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 7		
	S/2SW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 8		
	E/2	320
	S/2SW/4	80
Sec. 9	W/2	320
Sec. 15	N/2	320
Sec. 17		
	E/2	320
	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 18		
	W/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
	SW/4	160
Sec. 19	NW/4	160
Sec. 21		
	NW/4	160
	E/2SW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 22		
	SE/4NE/4	40
	S/2	320
Sec. 27		
	NW/4	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 28	E/2NE/4	80
Sec. 31	SE/4SW/4	40
T30N R6W, Sec. 4		
	E/2E/2	160
	NW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 8		
	E/2SW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 9		
	NE/4NE/4	40
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 10		140*
Sec. 11		
	SE/4NE/4	40
	SW/4NW/4SW/4	10
	NW/4SW/4SW/4	10
	S/2SE/4SW/4	20
	S/2S/2SE/4	40
Sec. 12		230**
Sec. 13	All	480
Sec. 14		
	S/2NE/4	80
	E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 19		
	SE/4NE/4	40
	SE/4SW/4	40
	S/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 20		
	E/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	S/2NW/4	80
	S/2	320
Sec. 21		
	W/2NE/4	80
	NW/4	160
	N/2SW/4	80
	SW/4SW/4	40
	S/2NE/4SE/4SW/4	5
	SE/4SE/4SW/4	10

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

	Acres
NW/4SE/4	40
S/2NW/4SW/4SE/4	5
SW/4SW/4SE/4	10
Sec. 23 E/2NE/4	80
Sec. 24 NW/4	160
Sec. 26 S/2SW/4	80
Sec. 28	
W/2W/2NE/4	40
NW/4	160
SW/4	160
SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 29	
N/2NE/4	80
SE/4	160
Sec. 33	
N/2NE/4	80
SW/4NE/4	40
NW/4	160
S/2SW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 34	
S/2NE/4	90
S/2	320
Sec. 35 W/2NW/4	80
T30N R7W, Sec. 6	10*
Sec. 15	
W/2SW/4	80
SE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 16 E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 17 SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 20	
NE/4	160
NE/4SW/4	40
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 21	
W/2NE/4	80
SW/4NE/4	40
S/2NW/4	80
NW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 23	
W/2NE/4	80
NW/4	160
S/2SW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
SW/4	160
Sec. 24	
W/2NW/4	80
W/2SW/4	80
SE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 25 NW/4	160
Sec. 31	
E/2	320
E/2W/2	160
Sec. 33	
NE/4NE/4	40
SE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 34 W/2W/2	160
T30N R8W, Sec. 10	
S/2SW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 14	
SW/4NE/4	40
S/2NW/4	80
SW/4	160
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 15	
NW/4	160
S/2SW/4	80
SE/4	160
Sec. 17	
SE/4SW/4	40
SE/4	160
Sec. 19	
SE/4NE/4	40
E/2SW/4	80
N/2SE/4	80
SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 20	
NW/4NE/4	40
E/2NW/4	80
SW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 30	
W/2NE/4	80
E/2NW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
T30N R9W, Sec. 25	
NE/4	160
W/2NW/4	80
SW/4	160
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 26	
SE/4NE/4	40
E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 32	
SE/4SW/4	40
SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 33	
S/2NE/4	80
SE/4NW/4	40
E/2SW/4	80
SE/4	160
Sec. 34	
S/2NW/4	80

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

	S/2	320
Sec. 35		
	W/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	SE/4NW/4	40
	S/2	320
Sec. 36		
	W/2NW/4	80
	NW/4SW/4	40
T29N R5W, Sec. 3		
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 5	S/2	320
Sec. 6		
	N/2NW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 7		
	E/2	320
	S/2NW/4	80
	SW/4	160
Sec. 10		
	E/2NE/4	80
	SE/4NE/4	40
	E/2NW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 14		
	NW/4	160
	S/2SW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 15		
	NE/4NE/4	40
	NW/4	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 17		
	E/2	320
	E/2E/2	160
Sec. 18		
	N/2	320
	N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 19		
	W/2E/2	160
	W/2	320
Sec. 20	E/2	320
Sec. 21	All	640
Sec. 22		
	N/2	320
	SW/4	160
	N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 23		
	N/2NW/4	80
	SW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 27		
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2	320
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 28		
	W/2	320
	W/2NW/4	80
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 29	S/2SW/4	80
Sec. 30		
	N/2N/2	160
	SW/4	160
	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 31		
	N/2	320
	N/2SW/4	80
	SW/4SW/4	40
	N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 32		
	E/2SW/4	80
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 33		
	W/2NW/4	80
	N/2SW/4	80
Sec. 34		
	W/2E/2	160
	E/2W/2	160
T29N R6W, Sec. 1		
	E/2NE/4NE/4	20
	E/2SW/4NE/4	20
	SE/4NE/4	40
	E/2SW/4	80
	N/2SE/4	80
	SW/4SE/4	40
	W/2SE/4SE/4	20
Sec. 3		
	N/2	320
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 4	All	640
Sec. 5		
	SE/4NE/4	40
	SW/4NW/4	40
	W/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 6	E/2	320
Sec. 7		
	NE/4	160
	SW/4NW/4	40

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

		Acres
	SW/4SW/4	40
	N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 8		
	W/2NE/4	80
	SE/4NE/4	40
	NW/4	160
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SW/4	160
Sec. 9		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2	320
	SE/4	160
Sec. 10		
	NE/4	160
	NW/4NW/4	40
	E/2SW/4	80
	SW/4SW/4	40
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 11		
	W/2NW/4	80
	NW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 12		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SE/4NE/4	40
	NE/4NW/4	40
	E/2SE/4SE/4	20
Sec. 13		
	N/2NE/4	80
	W/2SW/4NE/4	20
	NW/4	160
	E/2SW/4	80
	E/2/NE/4SE/4	20
	W/2NW/4SE/4	20
	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 14	E/2NE/4	80
Sec. 17		
	N/2NE/4	80
	NE/4NW/4	40
	S/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 18		
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2	320
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 19		
	NW/4	160
	NE/4SW/4	40
	SE/4	160
Sec. 20		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2	320
	SE/4	160
Sec. 21		
	E/2	320
	E/2NW/4	80
	SW/4	160
Sec. 22		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
Sec. 23	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 24	E/2NW/4	80
Sec. 26		
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
	S/2SE/4SE/4	20
Sec. 27		
	E/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	S/2NW/4	80
	SW/2	320
Sec. 28		
	S/2NE/4	80
	W/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
	S/2	320
Sec. 29		
	NE/4	160
	NE/4NW/4	40
	S/2SW/4	80
	N/2SE/4	80
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 30	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 31		
	SW/4	160
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 34		
	W/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 35		
	N/2NE/4	80
	NE/4NW/4	40
	SW/4SW/4	40
T29N R7W, Sec. 3	NW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 4		
	N/2NE/4	80

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

		Acres
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2	320
Sec. 5 All		640
Sec. 6		
	NE/4	160
	E/2NW/4	80
	E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 7 E/2NE/4		80
Sec. 8		
	N/2N/2	160
	S/2NW/4	80
Sec. 9		
	NE/4NE/4	40
	SW/4NE4	40
	E/2NW/4	80
	NW/4NW/4	40
	NE/4SW/4	40
	W/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 10		
	W/2NW/4	80
	SW/4	160
	S/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 11		
	SW/4NE/4	40
	S/2SW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 12		
	S/2N/2	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 13		
	N/2	320
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SE/4	160
Sec. 14		
	S/2NW/4	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 15		
	N/2	320
	NE/4SE/4	40
	N/2SE/4	160
Sec. 23		
	NE/4	160
	E/2NW/4	80
	S/2SW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 24 N/2		320
Sec. 26		
	W/2NE/4	80
	N/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
	E/2SW/4	80
	SW/4SW/4	40
	N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 27 SE/4SE/4		40
T29N R9W, Sec. 2		
	W/2NE/4	80
	NW/4	160
Sec. 3		
	N/2	320
	N/2S/2	160
Sec. 4		
	N/2	320
	SW/4	160
	N/2SE/4	80
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 5 All		640
Sec. 6		
	N/2NE/4	160
	SE/4NE/4	40
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SE/4	160
Sec. 7		
	E/2	320
	E/2NW/4	160
	E/2SW/4	160
Sec. 8		
	N/2N/2	160
	SW/4NW/4	40
	N/2SW/4	80
T28N R5W, Sec. 7		
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 9		
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 15		
	W/2E/2	160
	W/2	320
Sec. 16 All		640
Sec. 18		
	W/2NE/4	160
	NW/4	160
	N/2SW/4	160
	SW/4SW/4	40
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 19 W/2NW/4		80
Sec. 21		

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

		Acres
	NE/4NE/4	40
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 22		
	NW/4NE/4	40
	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 25		
	E/2SW/4	80
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 27		
	NW/4	160
	N/2SW/4	80
Sec. 28		
	NE/4	160
	NE/4NW/4	40
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 29		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	W/2	320
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 32	All	640
Sec. 33		
	W/2NE/4	80
	E/2NW/4	80
Sec. 34		
	SW/4	160
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 35		
	S/2NE/4	80
	NW/4	160
	N/2SW/4	80
	SW/4SW/4	40
	NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 36		
	N/2NE/4	80
	E/2NW/4	80
	SW/4NW/4	40
T28N R6W, Sec. 7	S/2	320
Sec. 10	E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 11	W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 12		
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 13		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 14		
	S/2SW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	SE/4	160
Sec. 15	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 21		
	SE/4NE/4	40
	SE/4SW/4	40
	W/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 22		
	E/2	320
	SW/4NW/4	40
	W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 23		
	N/2	320
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
	SE/4	160
Sec. 24	All	640
Sec. 25		
	N/2SE/4	80
	NW/4	160
Sec. 26		
	NE/4	160
	W/2	320
Sec. 27	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 28	N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 29		
	N/2NE/4	80
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 31		
	S/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 32		
	NE/4	160
	E/2NW/4	80
	N/2SW/4	80
Sec. 33		
	N/2	320
	NE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 34	N/2	320
Sec. 35		
	S/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 36		
	SE/4NW/4	40
	S/2	320
T28N R7W, Sec. 12	E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 13		
	NE/4NE/4	40
	N/2NW/4	80
	SE/4NW/4	40
	E/2SW/4	80

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

	Acres
Sec. 14	
N/2NE/4	80
NE/4NW/4	40
Sec. 24	
W/2E/2	160
E/2NW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 25	
W/2NE/4	80
S/2SW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 26 SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 34 N/2NE/4	80
Sec. 35	
NE/4	160
N/2NW/4	80
T27N R4W, Sec. 17 W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 18	
N/2NE/4	80
SW/4NE/4	40
W/2	320
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 19	
SW/4NW/4	40
W/2SW/4	80
SE/4SW/4	40
E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 20	
SE/4NE/4	40
N/2SW/4	80
N/2SE/4	80
SE/4SE/4	40
T27N R5W, Sec. 3	
E/2NE/4	80
SW/4	160
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 4	
S/2NE/4	80
E/2NW/4	80
SE/4	160
Sec. 5 SW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 7 SE/4	160
Sec. 8	
W/2NW/4	80
SE/4NW/4	40
S/2	320
Sec. 10 NW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 12 SE/4	160
Sec. 13	
E/2	320
SW/4	160
Sec. 14	
E/2SW/4	80
SE/4	160
Sec. 15 E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 17	
E/2NE/4	80
SE/4NE/4	40
N/2NW/4	80
SW/4NW/4	40
S/2SW/4	80
S/2SE/4	80
NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 18	
N/2	320
SW/4	160
Sec. 19	
N/2	320
SE/4	160
Sec. 20	
E/2NE/4	80
SW/4NE/4	40
W/2	320
SE/4	160
Sec. 21	
E/2NE/4	80
SW/4NE/4	40
W/2W/2	160
N/2SE/4	80
Sec. 22	
NE/4NE/4	40
NW/4	160
NW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 23	
NE/4NE/4	40
NW/4	160
NW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 24	
S/2NE/4	80
NW/4NW/4	40
S/2SW/4	80
NE/4SW/4	40
SE/4	160
Sec. 25 All	640
Sec. 26	
E/2	320
S/2NW/4	80
N/2SW/4	80
Sec. 28	
SW/4	160
W/2SE/4	80
SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 29 S/2	320

2. WILDLIFE/RANGE/RECREATION ACQUISITION ZONE (Cont.)

		Acres
Sec. 30		
	NW/4NW/4	40
	S/2SE/4	80
Sec. 31 W/2NE/4		80
Sec. 33 All		640
Sec. 34		
	N/2	320
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4	160
Sec. 35 N/2NW/4		80
T27N R6W, Sec. 6		
	NW/4NE/4	40
	N/2NW/4	80
	SW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 7		
	NE/4NE/4	40
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 8		
	NW/4NE/4	40
	N/2NW/4	80
	SW/4NW/4	40
	W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 9 NE/4NE/4		40
Sec. 10		
	NW/4	160
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 11		
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 13		
	SE/4SW/4	40
	W/2SE/4	80
	SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 14		
	N/2NE/4	80
	SE/4NE/4	40
Sec. 24		
	NE/4	160
	E/2SE/4	80
Sec. 25		
	E/2NE/4	80
	SW/4NE/4	40
	S/2NW/4	80
	NE/4SW/4	40
	NW/4SE/4	40

3. WILDERNESS ACQUISITION ZONE

		Acres
T24N R12W, Sec. 3		
	W/2NW/4	80
	W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 4 All		640
Sec. 5 E/2		320
Sec. 8		
	NE/4	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 9		
	NW/4	160
	W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 17 All		640
Sec. 18		
	NE/4	160
	S/2	320
Sec. 19		
	N/2	320
	SW/4	160
	W/2SE/4	80
	NE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 20		
	NW/4	160
	NW/4NE/4	40
Sec. 30		
	W/2 320	
	W/2NE/4	80
	W/2SE/4	80
Sec. 31		
	NW/4	160
	W/2NE/4	80
	W/2SE/4	80
	N/2SW/4	80
	SE/4SW/4	40
T24N R13W, Sec. 13 S/2		320
Sec. 22 All		640
Sec. 23 All		640
Sec. 24 All		640
Sec. 25 All		640
Sec. 26 All		640
Sec. 27		
	NW/4	160
	E/2	320
Sec. 35 All		640
Sec. 36		
	W/2	320
	NE/4	160
	N/2SE/4	80

---

* Tracts bordering on Navajo Reservoir (acreage estimated)

** Irregular sections (acreage estimated)

Public Lands Identified For Disposal (Acres)

T32N R10W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 32: Lot 1 NE/4SE/4	40.84
T32N R11W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 10: Lot 1 NE/4SE/4	43.83
Sec. 19: SE/4NW/4	40
Sec. 20: NW/4SW/4	40
T32N R12W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 13: SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 28: E/2NE/4, NE/4SE/4	120
Sec. 35: S/2NE/4	80
T32N R13W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 35: E/2SW/4	80
T31N R10W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 4: Lot 5 SW/4SW/4	38.64
T31N R11W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 13: NE/4NE/4	40
Sec. 35: S/2SE4, NE/4SE/4	120
T31N R12W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 1: Lots 6 & 7 N/2SW/4	72.89
Sec. 25: N/2NW/4	80
T30N R11W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 2: Lot 5 NW/4NE/4	39.67
Sec. 10: Lot 2 SW/4SE/4	78.04
Sec. 15: Lots 5, 6, 7 W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	123.42
T30N R12W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 1: Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	153.99
Sec. 15: Lots 1 & 2 W/2NW/4	80.45
Sec. 19: SW/4SW/4NE/4	10
Sec. 20: Lots 12, 14, 15, 17	39.66
T30N R13W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 20: NE/4NW/4, SW/4NE/4	80
Sec. 26: NW/4SE/4SE/4SW/4, SW/4SW/4 SE/4SW/4, S/2SW/4SW/4SE/4, NW/4SW/4SW/4SE/4	12.5
Sec. 27: NW/4NW/4SE/4	10
Sec. 28: W/2SW/4	80
Sec. 29: W/2NE/4	80
Sec. 32: E/2NE/4	80
Sec. 33: N/2	320
Sec. 34: NE/4NW/4	40
T30N R15W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 1: N/2N/2	160
Sec. 17: SW/4SW/4	40
Sec. 18: SE/4SE/4	40
Sec. 19: NE/4NE/4, N/2SE/4NE/4, N/2S/2SE/4NE/4	70
Sec. 20: NW/4NW/4, N/2SW/4SW/4NW/4, SE/4SW/4NW/4, N/2SW/4NW/4	75
T30N R16W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 2: Lots 3 and 4 N/2NW/4, S/2NW/4	157.84
T29N R9W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 30: Lot 6 W/2SW/4NW/4	10.47
T29N R11W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 6: NW/4	137.8
Sec. 13: NE/4SW/4	40
Sec. 15: SW/4NW/4	40
Sec. 27: S/2NW/4SW/4SW/4, W/2SE/4SW/4SW/4	10
Sec. 28: N/2NW/4NE/4NE/4	80
Sec. 33: N/2NW/4NE/4NE/4	5
T29N R12W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 5: NE/4NE/4SW/4	10
Sec. 17: NE/4NE/4SW/4	10
Sec. 19: S/2SE/4NE/4SE/4, SW/4SE/4NE/4	15
Sec. 20: NE/4NE/4SW/4	10
Sec. 21: Lots 10, 11, 12	55.47
Sec. 26: Lot 1	19.96
Sec. 27: N/2N/2NE/4, SE/4NW/4NE/4, SW/4NE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4NE/4NE/4, E/2SW/4NW/4NE/4	70
Sec. 28: Lot 2	6.2
T29N R13W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 4: SW/4NW/4NE/4	10
Sec. 5: Lot 6, SE/4NE/4SW/4	19.98
Sec. 6: Lots 9, 13, W/2SW/4SE/4, S/2 SE/4SW/4SE/4, SE/4SE/4	79.95
Sec. 7: Lot 1, NW/4NW/4NE/4, W/2SW/4NW/4NE/4	19.64
T27N R9W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 25: SE/4	160
T26N R7W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 1: N/2NW/4	80
Sec. 15: W/2SW/4	80
T25N R9W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 26: NW/4SE/4	40
Sec. 35: SW/4	160
T24N R6W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 1: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 (N/2N/2N/2)	45
T23N R7W, N.M.P.M.	
Sec. 12: Lots 1, 2, 3 (NE/4SW/4, S/2SW/4)	112.7
Sec. 14: S/2S/2	160.0
TOTAL	4093.94

List of Public Land Withdrawals Reviewed In Last Five Years

WITHDRAWAL #	ACRES	AGENCY	ACRES RECOMMENDED FOR REVOCATION
NM013679	9,560	Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)	1220
NM032449	40	Federal Aviation Agency	None
NM077260	10	BLM	None
NM094367	2,740	BOR	408
NM0384556	80	USFS	None
NM1004	620	BOR	None
NM1999	640	DOE	None
NM10206	1,440	DOE	1120
NM12322	20	BIA	20
NM38783	400	BOR	400
NM42917	157	Public Water Reserve	157
NM44725	17	BLM	17
NM52329	22,187	Dept. of the Army	None
NM52383	40	BOR	40
NM52387	11,300	BOR	2560
NM52389	725	BOR	None
NM54547	3,968	BLM	3968
PLO 6525	8,445	BLM	3275

NOTE: This plan fully addresses the issues of land tenure adjustment in sufficient detail to adjust existing classifications and withdrawals and take other administrative action related to land-use allowances and restrictions. Land classification completed under the Classification & Multiple-Use Act of 1964 will be modified, continued, or terminated to be consistent with the plan as authorized by Sec. 202 of FLPMA. Withdrawals will be reviewed in accordance with the requirements of Sec. 204 of FLPMA and adjustments shall be made consistent with the needs of the withdrawing agency and within the guidelines of this plan.

Easements Identified for Acquisition

SMA Access Needs (Program/SMA)

- Outdoor Recreation/
  - Glade Run Trail System
  - Carracas Mesa
  - Thomas Canyon
- Wilderness/De-na-zin Wilderness
- Cultural Resources/
  - Chaco Outliers Group
  - Navajo Refugee Sites
  - East Side Rincon Site
  - Chacra Mesa Complex
  - Farmer's Arroyo Site
- Wildlife/
  - The Hogback ACEC
  - Reese Canyon Research Natural Area
  - River Tracts
- Paleontology/
  - Torrejon Fossil Fauna ACEC
  - Betonnie Tsosie
  - Fossil Forest Research Natural Area
- Minerals/Beechatuda Tongue
- Forestry/Laguna Seca Mesa

Other Access Needs (Range)

Allotment Name	Allotment Number
Delgadito	5107
Four Mile Canyon	5099
Canyon Largo	5106
Waterflow Community	5002
Rivershore	5132
Stevens Arroyo	5004
Flora Vista	5140
Animas	5047
Farmington Glade	5016
Thomas Canyon	5013
Coyote Hill	5015
Jones Canyon	5012
Coalbank Canyon	5011
Frances Mesa	5059
Frances Canyon	5062

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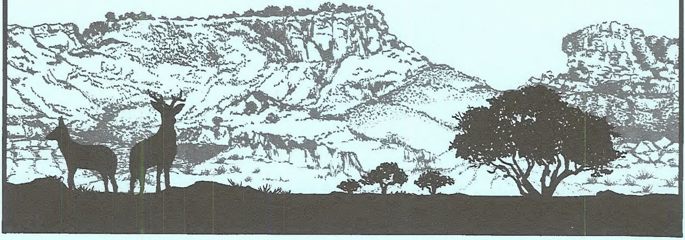

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
1235 LA PLATA HIGHWAY
FARMINGTON, NM 87401

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use $300

RETURNED TO SENDER

U.S.MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR
INT 415

440
~~CHACO CENTER~~
~~NATIONAL PARK SERVICE~~
~~P O BOX 26176~~
~~ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87125~~

~~( )ATTEMPTED UNKNOWN~~ ( )TE
~~( )NO RECEPTACLE~~ ( )
~~( )INSUFF ADDRESS~~ (
~~( )NO SUCH ADDRESS~~
~~(X)FORWARDING ORDER~~